320
C

L. No 693

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

1917.

REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICER
29 SEP 1918
ARIYALUR.

ACL-TNAL
03701

2029

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1918.

360

For official use only.

R
Z.211.193...17
N18
...543...

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

1917.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—THE POLICE FORCE.

	PARA.	PAGE
Officers ...	1	1
Strength ...	2	2
Recruitment ...	2	2
Casualties ...	2	2
Health ...	2	2
Conduct—*Departmental punishments* ...	3	3
Appeals ...	3	4
Judicial punishments ...	3	4
Titles and Rewards ...	4	4
Education ...	5	5
Provincial Training School, Vellore ...	5	5
Central Recruits' Schools ...	5	6
Cost ...	6	7
Village Police ...	7	7
Ghat talaiyaris ...	7	7
Armed reserves ...	8	7
Railway Police ...	9	8

PART II.—STATISTICS OF CRIME.

	PARA.	PAGE
General character of the year ...	10	9
Total cognizable crime ...	11	9
Serious offences against person and property ...	12	10
Grave crime ...	13	10
Murder ...	14	12
Infanticide ...	15	12
Riots ...	16	13
Dacoity and Robbery ...	17	14
House-breaking ...	18	14
Theft ...	19	15
Cattle-theft and cattle-poisoning ...	20	15
Counterfeiting coin ...	21	15
Other cases of note ...	22	15
Justifiable homicide and accidental death ...	23	15

PART III.—DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

	PARA.	PAGE
Crime—How dealt with ...	24	16
Cases in which investigation was refused ...	24	16
Cases referred by the magistrates under section 202 *of the Criminal Procedure Code*...	24	17
Attendance at sessions ...	24	17
Property lost and recovered ...	25	17
Prosecutions ...	26	18
Prosecuting staff ...	26	18
Inadequate sentences and retrials ...	27	18
Escapes ...	28	18
Prosecution for false complaints ...	29	19
Cases found false after trial ...	29	19
Prevention—*Habitual criminals* ...	30	19
Criminal Tribes Act and Criminal settlements ...	30	20
Old offenders ...	30	[illegible]
Security for good behaviour ...	30	[illegible]

NADU ARCHIVES
No. 25434

	PARA.	PAGE
Criminal Investigation Department	31	22
Finger-print Bureau	31	22
Port Police	32	23
Execution of warrants	33	23
Inspection	34	23

CONCLUSION.

Housing the force	35	23
Work of officers	36	24
Summary	37	25

APPENDIX A.

	PAGE
Return of cognizable crime—Cases (Statement A, Part I) *	26-28
Return of cognizable crime—Persons (Statement A, Part II) *	29-31
Return of non-cognizable crime—Cases (Statement B, Part I) *	32-34
Return of non-cognizable crime—Persons (Statement B, Part II) *	35-37
Return of property stolen and recovered (Statement C) †	38
Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police (Statement D) †	39-40
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force (Statement E) †	41-42

APPENDIX B.

Report on the working of Criminal Settlements in the Madras Presidency	43-45

APPENDIX C.

Administration Report of the Madras City Police	47-53

APPENDIX D.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

Return showing the number of justifiable homicides, suicides and accidental deaths, classified according to the results of the investigations held under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code ‡	56—57
Statement showing the particulars of suicides and accidental deaths ‡	58—59
Statement of maliciously and wilfully false cases and of cases prosecuted by the Police and found false after trial ‡	60

* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908; letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No. 778, Judicial, dated 16th April 1915; and letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 1395, dated 10th September 1915—G.O. No. 2331, Judicial, dated 24th September 1915.

† Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908.

‡ G.O. No. 1571, Judicial, dated 5th October 1901.

Reg. No. 2857
Copies 575

Photo-print., Survey Office Madras.
1918.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1917.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

I was in charge of the department throughout the year.

Mr. Dene continued to be in charge of the northern range for the whole year.

Officers.

Messrs. Thomas, Mainwaring and Hannyngton held charge of the western range, the central range and the Criminal Investigation Department, respectively, except for short intervals when they were on privilege leave. The permanent retention of the southern range was sanctioned during the year and an addition made to the cadre of Deputy Inspectors-General. Mr. Lane was in charge of this range up to the 18th June when he went on privilege leave and resumed charge on the 30th July. Owing to ill-health he was obliged to take long leave from the 13th November, but unfortunately died during his voyage home. Mr. Blackstone, Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, held charge of the range until the 18th December when Mr. Pelly took charge.

The scheme of working without Circle Inspectors was extended to Coimbatore district where two additional subdivisions were formed. Government sanctioned the reconstitution of the subdivision in Guntūr district with head-quarters at Narasaraopet, and this was given effect to on the first day of the current year.

There were fewer transfers of district officers. In nine districts there was a single change and in one district two. The remaining eighteen districts had no change at all or the change was for a brief interval. Nine subdivisions were left for various periods without a separate officer in charge and in one of them—Bhadrachalam—the period was longer than two months. At the close of the year, Superintendents of sixteen districts had the services of Personal Assistants.

Mr. Deane continued to be on other duty outside the police department. Mr. Pelly who had been seconded reverted to this department about the end of the year and was appointed Deputy Inspector-General, southern range. Eleven officers of the Imperial Police service were given commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers during the year, and the total number of officers on Military duty at the end of the year was fourteen. Mr. Saunders who had been placed on special duty in connexion with the settlement of Chentsus in Kurnool district continued on that duty. Mr. Hitchcock, who in addition to his own duties had been helping the Military authorities in securing recruits for the Army, joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers in the year. Mr. Clinch has been doing similar work in Madura. The services of two Deputy Superintendents were lent to the Military department to assist recruiting for the Army.

During the year there was one death among officers—that of Mr. Lane already referred to. One officer of the Imperial service and another of the Provincial retired. No Assistant Superintendent was appointed in the year. Two probationary Deputy Superintendents and one temporary Deputy Superintendent were confirmed in their posts. Two acting Deputy Superintendents were appointed temporary Deputy Superintendents, and fourteen Inspectors were promoted as acting Deputy Superintendents. Two appointments of Deputy Superintendents were made by direct recruitment and the two officers were under training in the Provincial Training School, Vellore, at the close of the year.

Strength: Statement D, column 15.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 32,972 and showed a net increase of 38 over the figure of the preceding year. The principal variations were due to the opening of the Central Recruits' School, Anantapur (+ 17), the re-allocation in Madura district (+ 19), the permanent retention of the port police at Cuddalore (+ 13), the additions to certain districts for working the Hackney Carriage Act (+ 7) and the transfer of Balliguda reserve in Ganjām district to Russellkonda (— 29).

The temporary additional forces (2,193) shown at the end of statement D consisted of—

(i) Plague force (1,819),

(ii) Police guards at the various criminal settlements in the presidency (155), and

(iii) temporary forces enlisted for other special purposes (219).

Recruitment.

The number of vacancies in the constabulary at the close of the year was slightly larger than that in the previous year (1,177 against 1,127). The number was largest in Madras City (289). Bellary had 145 vacancies and Chingleput 143. Tanjore, Kurnool, Chittoor, Salem and Anantapur had each more than 50. Recruitment was difficult in many districts, principally owing to the prevailing high prices, as a result of which the present rates of the constables' pay have ceased to be a living wage. A scheme raising the pay of constables and reducing the strength of the constabulary has been introduced in Madras City in the beginning of the current year. Although vacancies were fewer in some districts, officers generally complain of the difficulty in getting suitable men. Recruiting for the Army and difficulty in constructing lines or providing proper accommodation for the policemen are other factors which retard recruitment for the police. The difficulty is further enhanced in a few districts owing to the necessity of employing a large number of policemen on plague duty. We must expect further difficulty in the current year owing to recent orders permitting policemen to join the Army. Recruiting in Malabar for police service in other districts was stopped in the year, in order to avoid competition with Military recruiting. The periodical deputation of men to the Cordite Factory guard in the Nilgiris from the armed reserves of other districts is reported by the Superintendents of Chittoor and North Arcot to be unpopular and to operate against recruitment, but under present conditions the practice must continue. In Gōdāvari district, the enlistment of illiterate men solely for the Agency was given up and transfers of men between the Agency and the plains were freely made. The Superintendent reports that though the change caused discontent at the beginning, the *raison d'être* of it has now been recognized and that the new system should be continued. Orders permitting the direct recruitment of a certain proportion of head constables were received towards the close of the year. An experimental scheme suggesting the creation of a new class of officer between the head constable and the constable in Coimbatore district was submitted to Government during the year and their orders are awaited.

Casualties: Statement E, columns 31 to 36.

There was a further satisfactory decrease in the number of casualties in the permanent force (2,740 against 3,116) which occurred under every head except "dismissals" and "deaths" and was considerable under "discharges" (— 235) and "resignations" (— 134). The decrease under "resignations" was contributed by most districts. Chittoor showed the largest number of resignations but the figure was far below that of the preceding year. In this district the number of discharges also considerably declined (58 against 208). There was a remarkable fall in the number of desertions from the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram (16 against 80).

Health: Statement E, columns 37 to 39.

The percentage of the number of admissions into hospitals during the year on the actual strength of the force again rose (171·1 against 164·7) and the percentage of the daily average of absence on account of sickness was about the same (2·8 against 2·7). Chittoor returned the highest sick-rate (5·6 per cent) and was followed by

Guntūr (4·5 per cent). The number of deaths was 363 against 362, the percentage to the actual strength being 1·1 (the same as before). While the health of the force is mainly affected by local conditions such as excess or deficiency of rainfall and the prevalence of malaria, plague, cholera, beri-beri, etc., a certain amount of sickness is also ascribed to the arduous and exacting nature of the sea-coast patrols introduced in the year. In this connexion the importance of providing suitable accommodation for the men cannot be exaggerated. A good number of them are still unprovided.

3. The percentage of punishments for all offences was 30·9 against 30·2 in the preceding year. The average was exceeded in Madras City and twelve districts. Bellary returned the highest percentage (53·4). Next stood Rāmnād (52·9) and Trichinopoly (52·1). All these three districts showed also a large increase when compared with the previous year. A large proportion of the punishments in Bellary district consisted of fines. In this district, not only was the number of vacancies in the rank and file large, but the quality of the men in service was poor. The increase in Trichinopoly is mostly attributed to neglect of night-patrols to which greater attention was paid in the year. Judging by the number of appeals preferred from this district and their results, the punishments were properly inflicted. As regards Rāmnād, the present Superintendent, Mr. Loveluck, who took charge of the district in the middle of the year, reports that discipline was enforced more strictly in the latter part of the year. Jeypore and Chittoor showed a marked decrease in punishments and naturally the number of appeals also declined, but in the latter district, the proportion of cases in which the original punishments were reversed or reduced was still large. Unlike the Superintendent of Trichinopoly, the Superintendents of Kurnool and Coimbatore report that the abolition of the post of Circle Inspector on the introduction of the subdivision scheme had at first an adverse effect on the discipline of the men.

Conduct:
Departmental punishments : Statement E, columns 10 to 13.

	Percentage of the number of officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
	1915.	1916.	1917.
For absence without leave	10·4	8·7	7·6
For offences other than absence without leave.	20·5	21·5	23·3
Total ...	30·9	30·2	30·9

The decrease in the percentage of punishments for absence without leave noticed in the previous year continued, and was considerable in Jeypore (13·3 against 34·4) and appreciable in Chittoor (10·0 against 20·9), South Arcot (4·2 against 12·6) and Central Recruits' School, Vellore (9·5 against 22·0). The average was exceeded in twelve districts, the largest percentages being returned by Bellary (18·2) and North Arcot (16·4). Most officers are alive to the necessity of granting leave liberally to the members of the force and the system of granting compensation leave to the subordinate staff also introduced under the orders of Government, which some Superintendents report to be popular, is expected to show its effect in the current year and diminish cases of absence without leave.

As regards punishments for offences other than absence without leave, there was on the whole a slight increase. It was, however, marked in Kistna, Bellary, South Arcot and Rāmnād. The average was exceeded in Madras City and eleven districts, Rāmnād showing the largest percentage (46·5).

There was an increase in the number of dismissals (317 against 294) as well as suspensions (453 against 357). As regards the former, the increase was large in Madras City, Rāmnād and Guntūr, while Chittoor and Gōdāvari showed an appreciable decrease. The increase in the number of suspensions was marked in Madras City, South Arcot, Tanjore and Salem. That suspension is a form of punishment which should generally be avoided has been overlooked by a few Superintendents and their attention has been drawn to it both by the Deputy Inspectors-General and myself. The proportion of blackmarks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary was 21·9 against 21·0. The number of blackmarks awarded in Trichinopoly, South Malabar and Rāmnād was again very large and the increase in Kistna was considerable.

The system of deferred punishments was freely resorted to as before. The number awarded in the year was 5,836 and the number pending at the commencement of the year was 2,137 (not 2,135 as stated in the last report). Of the total (7,973), 1,989 were confirmed, 3,897 were cancelled and 2,087 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of the number cancelled to the total number disposed of was 66·2; a slight improvement as compared with the previous year (65·0 per cent).

Appeals.

In spite of an increase in the southern range, the total number of appeals disposed of by the Deputy Inspectors-General was less than in the preceding year, but the proportion of cases in which the original orders were reversed or modified was larger. The increase in the number of appeals was considerable in South Arcot and Nellore where, as also in North Arcot, Chittoor, Guntūr and Rāmnād, the percentage of cases in which the punishments were set aside or reduced was also high. An appreciable decrease in the number of appeals occurred in Kurnool, South Malabar and Chittoor.

The number of appeals disposed of by me remained stationary but the proportion of cases in which the original orders were interfered with was slightly larger. There were 20 appeals to Government (16 against dismissals and 4 against other punishments), in 4 of which Government declined to interfere, while in one the punishment of dismissal was modified into one of removal from service. The remaining 15 were rejected.

Judicial punishments: Statement E, columns 14 to 21.

One hundred and seventy-eight police officers and men were convicted by criminal courts as against 199 in the previous year. Half the number were punished for offences committed in their official capacity. The variations were marked in the following districts, Chittoor (2 against 13), Gōdāvari (2 against 12), Madras Railway Police (2 against 11), South Arcot (14 against 21), Kurnool (18 against 14) and Trichinopoly (12 against 7). The number of convictions for negligently allowing prisoners to escape remained the same as in the previous year (37), while that of convictions under the Police Act (XXIV of 1859) slightly rose (35 against 32). There was a decrease in the number of convictions for extortion (3 against 9). All these three were constables of Jeypore district, where extortion is rife and the Superintendent is trying to suppress it.

Titles and Rewards: Statement E, columns 22 and 23.

4. Five officers were awarded the King's Police Medal, viz., Messrs. Sweney and Bulkley (of the Imperial Police Service), Kandaswami Mudali and V. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar (head constables) and Muhammad Ali (constable). The title of Rao Sahib was conferred upon M.R.Ry. H. Venkateswara Ayyar Avargal (Inspector) and that of Khan Sahib upon Muhammad Asadulla Sahib (my circuit clerk).

The number of police officers and men rewarded by promotion was 51 against 50 in 1916.

The subjoined statement compares the money rewards granted in the last two years:—

—		1916.		1917.	
		Number of persons.	Amount.	Number of persons.	Amount.
			RS.		RS.
Rewards to the police.	Madras City...	369	3,504	389	3,960
	Districts including Criminal Investigation Department.	4,208	26,839 (revised figure).	4,851	29,808
	Total ...	4,577	30,343	5,240	33,768
Rewards to private individuals including village officers.	Madras City...	87	913	85	943
	Districts including Criminal Investigation Department.	2,326	15,386	2,990	19,295
	Total ...	2,413	16,299	3,075	20,238

The increase in rewards, especially to private individuals, is an appreciable feature. In several districts the occasion of the annual police sports was availed of for the presentation of rewards to police officers, village officials and private persons. The distribution of rewards on such public occasions enhances their value and is calculated to stimulate the public to greater co-operation with the police. In Coimbatore district Mr. Hamilton introduced a system of granting rewards for good work and co-operation in the prevention, in addition to the actual detection, of crime and the amount of rewards paid in this district was the largest (Rs. 7,573). The results are satisfactory as there has been a steady and remarkable falling off in crime. The system has been recommended to other Superintendents. In Trichinopoly also, the amount of rewards, both to the police and to private persons, has increased, which proves that under the subdivision scheme good work is appreciated more promptly and adequately. A sum of Rs. 2,713 was paid to several head constables and constables of Jeypore, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari districts for good work in connexion with the suppression of the Lagarai gang of dacoits.

Among rewards paid from sources other than Government, the following instances of munificence may be mentioned :—

(1) A sum of Rs. 600 presented by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to several police officers and men of Trichinopoly, Madura, Rāmnād and the Railway Police districts in appreciation of their services on the occasion of his visit to those parts ;

(2) A sum of Rs. 500 offered by M.R.Ry. Subba Ayyar, a partner in a bank at Madura, for the successful detection of a theft of currency notes ; and

(3) A sum of Rs. 400 from M.R.Ry. P. Narayanamurti for the detection of a heavy burglary committed in his house at Cocanada, a moiety of which reward was paid to a private individual of Ellore.

Education : *Statement E, columns 24 and 25.*

5. Out of 3,418 head constables and 26,353 constables who were in the force at the close of the year, 26 head constables (0·8 per cent) and 2,866 constables (10·9 per cent) were classed as illiterate.

Provincial Training School, Vellore.

Mr. Rowlandson continued to be the Principal of the school which did another year's useful work.

The probationary Assistant Superintendent who was in the school in the beginning of the year was posted to North Arcot district for practical training early in the year. No new officer of this class joined the school during the year. Two probationary Deputy Superintendents appointed by direct recruitment joined the school in February and October respectively and were there at the close of the year. The Honorary Deputy Superintendent left the school in February to undergo practical training in a district.

The number of subordinate officers on the rolls in the beginning of the year was 47, consisting of 1 Sergeant of Trichinopoly district, 38 Sub-Inspectors of the district police, 4 of Madras City, 2 of Pudukkōttai, 1 of Coorg and 1 of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The Sergeant reverted to his appointment as his progress in the school was not satisfactory and one Sub-Inspector of Madras City resigned his appointment, while the probation of three Sub-Inspectors of the district police and of the Sub-Inspector of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was terminated. The remaining 41 left the school in October after the final examination. The results of this examination were not, however, satisfactory, as only eight passed with three in the first class. A very large number failed in "Police Orders." A new batch of fifty-nine Sub-Inspectors of the district police, seven Sub-Inspectors of Madras City and a Sergeant of Trichinopoly Railway Police, joined the school in October and one Sub-Inspector of Coorg and another of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, subsequently. Of these, one Sub-Inspector of the district police resigned, while the Sergeant was reverted to his post. The other sixty-seven remained in the school at the close of the year. The preliminary selection of Sub-Inspectors for the district police was, as in the previous year, made by District Committees

and the final selection by myself. Of the fifty-eight Sub-Inspectors of the district police in the school at the end of the year, two have passed the Intermediate examination, one has passed the Matriculation examination, fifty-four are holders of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate, and one is an unpassed man. The Principal reports that the Sub-Inspectors selected under the present system find it difficult to understand law terms and technical phraseology, a disability which is likely to militate against success in examinations.

Four Sub-Inspectors appeared for the English shorthand examination—three for the elementary grade and one for the intermediate—and all were successful. English shorthand, hitherto an optional subject, has now been made compulsory for all Sub-Inspectors under training. Government have also recently sanctioned the grant of a special allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem to police officers below the rank of Inspector who qualify in reporting English shorthand at 140 words a minute and the examination will be held half-yearly. Examinations for testing proficiency in Tamil and Telugu shorthand, which also carries a special allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem, were held twice. Five Sub-Inspectors passed in both examinations in Tamil shorthand. Seven Sub-Inspectors passed in the April examination in Telugu shorthand and six of them passed in the second half-yearly examination. Five of these also passed at a higher speed of 70 words a minute and were awarded a special prize of Rs. 15 each. The Kanarese shorthand manual was sent to the Government Press for printing.

Instruction in "First-aid to the injured," riding, *jiu-jitsu*, and Swedish drill continued to be given.

The police band was maintained efficiently. Excluding Sergeant Boston, there were twenty-four men at the close of the year. Twelve engagements in Madras City and two in districts were secured. The band was in attendance at the special parade held in Madras in July on the occasion of the presentation of the King's Police Medals by His Excellency the Governor. Some music and instruments were purchased for about Rs. 330. With a view to maintain the finances of the band on a thoroughly sound footing, gazetted officers of the department residing outside Vellore were also approached for monthly subscriptions, with the gratifying result that the closing balance of the band fund amounted to Rs. 746.

The annual police conference and Presidency police sports were held in January.

Central Recruits' Schools.

With the Central Recruits' school newly opened at Anantapur on the 1st March, there were four schools in existence at the close of the year, the full number sanctioned for this Presidency. Instruction in "First-aid to the injured" could not however be given in the Anantapur school for want of a suitable medical officer knowing Telugu. Difficulty was also felt in teaching the subject regularly in the Coimbatore school owing to frequent changes in the medical officer. A class was started in the Vizianagram school for teaching English to recruits during leisure hours, the attendance being voluntary. Particulars about the number of recruits trained in each school and the number of prizes awarded are given in the subjoined statement:—

School.	Number who passed out during the year.	Number who received prizes		
		For good conduct (Rs. 2).	For obtaining high marks.	
			First prize (75 per cent of the marks: Rs. 2).	Second prize (60 per cent of the marks: Rs. 1).
Vellore	397	260	22	40
Vizianagram	432	314	48	165
Coimbatore	476	182	22	100
Anantapur	204	52	14	51
Total ...	1,509	808	106	356

At the end of the year, 882 recruits were under training in all the four schools. Between the dates of enlistment and of admission to the Central Recruits' schools, men were given instruction in the district head-quarter schools.

Cost: *Statement D, columns* 16 *to* 18.

6. In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, the cost of the department for the *official* year 1917–18 instead of the *calendar* year is shown in Statement D. The figures now furnished do not represent the entire expenditure for the year, as the accounts have not been finally closed.

Village Police.

7. I have little to add to my remarks in the previous reports on the work of the village police. The insufficiency of their numbers continues and consequently the surveillance of bad characters and strangers and patrolling are still defective. In a few districts proposals to re-organize the village police staff were formulated, but had to be held up owing to the existing financial conditions. A gratifying feature is a decrease in the number of complaints against the village police, which indicates that a larger measure of co-operation is forthcoming from that body, and that the policy pursued by the officers of the police department in according to village officers considerate and courteous treatment and exhorting them in the matter of their duties, is bearing fruit.

The number of village officials rewarded in the year was 752 and the amount disbursed was Rs. 5,590 against 591 village officials and Rs. 4,885 in the previous year. The increase was considerable in Coimbatore district, which also showed the largest amount (Rs. 1,801). In this district the subdivision scheme was recently introduced and the Superintendent states that the talaiyari who is generally recruited from the criminal classes is now successfully employed to watch the movements of his criminal *confrères*. The Superintendent of Trichinopoly where the subdivision scheme has been working for more than a year reports that the Deputy Superintendents have come into closer contact with village officers and the public, and have recognized all instances of co-operation, that consequently the relations between the regular police and the village police have improved and that the latter have realized their responsibilities to a larger extent than before. The successful working of the Criminal Tribes Act in Vizagapatam district is mostly attributed to the support received from village magistrates through the efforts of the police officers. With a view to secure the co-operation of the village police in reporting the movements of criminal gangs near the borders of Guntūr, Kurnool and Nellore districts, and to instruct the village magistrates in the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act, a meeting was held at Donakonda, at which the Superintendents of Police of the three districts, the Revenue Divisional Officers of the bordering divisions of those districts, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, central range, and myself were present. Good results are already reported by the Superintendent of Kurnool.

Many instances of creditable work done by village officials are reported by Superintendents, one of them being the resourcefulness of the village magistrate of Gundlapalli in Guntūr district who, on hearing cries from an adjoining road, collected several persons and proceeded to the spot where he found one person dead and another dying. By questioning the latter he obtained particulars about the names, etc., of the victims and of four others who caused the injuries and immediately recorded them on a copy of newspaper taken out of the pocket of the dying man, with the aid of a twig dipped in blood for want of writing materials. The four persons whose names were recorded were arrested, charged and convicted in the sessions.

Ghat talaiyaris.

The staff of ghat talaiyaris underwent no change except that the posts of six talaiyaris in Satyamangalam circle of Coimbatore district were abolished. Several Superintendents find these talaiyaris useful towards the prevention of crime. Some progress was made in granting them land for cultivation in the vicinity of the ghat posts.

Armed reserves.

8. The armed reserves at the several district head-quarters and the special forces were generally kept up to strength and in an efficient condition. The reserves in some districts had arduous work during the Dasara and the Muharram which coincided in the year. The orders

regarding annual mobilization were carried out in the case of all reserves except Cuddapah where the reserve could not be mobilized owing to parties having had to be stationed at two places in the last quarter of the year to maintain order. Swedish drill is being taught in the reserves by men specially trained in the Central Recruits' School, Vellore. Instructions were issued for the formation of an ambulance section in each reserve. At the end of the year Government sanctioned the formation of a signalling party of two head constables and ten constables in each reserve and the grant of a local allowance of Re. 1 per mensem to each man and necessary arrangements have since been made. The reserve in Trichinopoly has suffered from the fact that a number of men have to live far away from the parade ground as the lines previously occupied by them have had to be vacated for the Military department. The reserve formerly stationed at Balliguda, Ganjām district, was transferred to Russellkonda.

Railway Police.

9. The mileage at the close of the year under the jurisdiction of the Superintendents of Madras and Trichinopoly Railway Police was 2,171¼ and 1,819¼, respectively. The decrease of 16 miles under the former was due to the removal of the branch line from Tenali to Guntūr. The increase of 41¾ miles in the case of the latter was on account of the addition of Salem-Suramangalam and Quilon-Trivandrum branch lines. The total strength of the railway police remained the same. There was a further decrease in the number of vacancies in the constabulary (19 against 29).

No serious outbreak of crime occurred on the railways but there was a general increase in the number of thefts, especially of railway materials such as brass or iron work, due to the prevailing high prices and partly also to the insufficiency of lights and watchmen in several stations. The amount of property lost was larger, while the percentage of recovery was slightly less. Detection was somewhat poorer. Owing to greater care and discretion now exercised by the railway authorities in preferring complaints of shortages, the decrease in their number noticed in previous years has been maintained. A system of joint checking of carriage fittings by the railway police and railway staff was introduced in Trichinopoly Railway police district. In the other district the seal-checking of wagons has been done independently by the railway police.

A bag containing registered and insured articles to the value of Rs. 3,200 said to have been secured in a railway mail service bag sent from Suramangalam to Madras was not forthcoming when the latter was opened at Madras Park post office. A sum of Rs. 16,000 was stolen from a railway cash chest sent from Poona and deposited at Rayapuram station. Both cases were under investigation by the Criminal Investigation Department at the end of the year.

There were only four attempts to derail trains. The damage caused was slight. One of the cases was under investigation at the close of the year and the other three were reported as undetectable. The number of cases of throwing stones at trains was 32, of which two ended in conviction and one was committed to the sessions.

The number of collisions and derailments was 16 and 11, respectively. One serious collision occurred on the South Indian Railway in August. A special train carrying a naval party from Ceylon to Madras collided with a goods train at Tiruppuvanam station, Rāmnād district. A seaman was killed, three men of the party were seriously injured and some carriages were smashed. The stationmaster and the pointsman were prosecuted and convicted, but the conviction of the former was quashed on appeal. There was an increase in the number of persons run over and killed (213 against 198).

The relations between the railway police and the railway staff were generally cordial. The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to Madras in December threw additional work on the Madras Railway Police staff which was performed satisfactorily.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

General character of the year.

10. The following table gives the prices of food-grains and the figures of grave crime for the past quinquennium :—

Year.	Number of Government seers per rupee.			Grave crime (true cases).
	Rice.	Cholam.	Ragi.	
1913	7·4	12·7	13·5	35,059
1914	7·7	13·5	13·8	34,665
1915	8·2	14·8	15·0	36,089
1916	7·8	14·5	14·8	35,660
1917	7·8	12·6	14·0	36,960

Prices of all articles, especially food-stuffs, metals and cotton-goods, ruled high owing to conditions arising out of the war. These naturally had their effect on crime which showed an increase.

Total cognizable crime.

11. The number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, was 53,324 against 52,776 in 1916. An increase occurred in Madras City and fifteen districts, namely, Jeypore, Gōdāvari, Kistna and Guntūr in the northern range, Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah in the central range, Madura, Rāmnād and Tinnevelly in the southern range, Salem, the Nilgiris and South Malabar in the western range and the two Railway Police districts. The other thirteen districts showed a decrease. An increase or decrease under the heads "house-breaking" and "ordinary theft" was generally reflected in the total cognizable crime of the districts. Kistna had the largest number of cases (3,649) and was followed by Madura (3,411), Gōdāvari (3,241) and South Arcot (2,923). The districts which showed large variations were Kistna (+ 590), Guntūr (+ 554), Gōdāvari (+381), Kurnool (+358), South Malabar (+ 315), Chittoor (— 449), North Arcot (—388), Coimbatore (— 350) and Trichinopoly (— 318). While Gōdāvari, Kistna, Madura and Tinnevelly returned an increase in each of the past three years, Anantapur, Chittoor, North Arcot and South Arcot showed a decrease successively.

The increase of crime in the year under report was mainly under "house-breaking" (+ 602) and "ordinary theft" (+ 1,248). While this may generally be attributed to the inflation of prices, other local causes which contributed to the increase were the evacuation of a large number of villages in the Ceded districts on account of plague, the large number of escapes from the criminal settlements in Guntūr and Nellore districts, inadequate or indiscriminate work under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and want of proper surveillance over bad characters. It is, however, a matter for satisfaction that organized crime which is rarely affected by the fluctuations in prices has been well kept in hand, as is evidenced by a further falling off in the number of dacoities and robberies (1,314 against 1,452 in 1916 and 1,641 in 1915) and a considerable decrease in the value of property lost in them (Rs. 2,33,212 against Rs. 3,01,575). In the two districts in which the subdivision scheme was introduced in 1916, viz., Trichinopoly and Kurnool, the former alone showed a decrease. The reverse was the case in Kurnool, the chief causes for the increase being, in addition to high prices, the escapes from the criminal settlements in the adjoining districts and the prevalence of plague and the consequent evacuation of a number of villages. The district also suffered from unavoidable changes in the personnel of the Subdivisional officers and its geographical and other conditions do not command the necessary

facilities for effective supervision. As observed by the District Magistrate, the district requires also more numerous and better-distributed police stations. In Coimbatore district the close watching of bad characters in their villages, the working of the Criminal Tribes Act and, last though not least, a liberal grant of rewards to village officials and private individuals for co-operation both in the detection and prevention of crime, combined to effect a still further and marked reduction of crime, which has been the lowest since 1905, the year in which changes were made in the classification of crime. The attention of all Superintendents has been particularly drawn to the importance of the system inaugurated in this district, the main principles of which are now receiving attention in all districts. The subdivision scheme introduced in this district in the last quarter of the year is expected to reduce crime still further. Good work under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code during the past two years and the operations under the Criminal Tribes Act have been responsible for the decrease of crime in several districts, especially Chittoor, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Ganjām.

There was a falling off in the number of true cases under special and local laws (16,800 against 18,747), a large decrease being shown by Madras City (— 884) and Tinnevelly (— 667).

The number of nuisances also declined (94,123 against 104,195), Madras City mostly contributing to the decrease (—10,607).

Serious offences against person and property.

12. As usual, a map showing the local distribution of serious offences against person and property is prefixed to this report. The number of such cases rose from 20,818 to 21,224, the ratio being 1 case to every 1,950 persons against 1 to 1,988 persons in the preceding year. Madras City, Madura and Kurnool had again to be classed as the most criminal districts, while Kistna and Guntūr shared their pre-eminence. There was a slight improvement in Nellore. The average proportion was exceeded in nine other districts.

Grave crime.

13. In the subjoined statement figures of grave crime for the past three years are given. The year under report shows 1,300 cases more than its predecessor. A further increase occurred under "ordinary theft." The decrease noticed in the previous year under "murder" and "house-breaking" was not kept up and both heads showed an increase, while "dacoity," "robbery" and "cattle-theft" again showed a decrease. An increase occurred in Madras City and 14 districts, the same as those which showed an increase in total cognizable crime (paragraph 11 supra), Madura excepted. The increase was under "house-breaking" and "ordinary theft," except in Salem and the Nilgiris in which it was under "ordinary theft" only. The figures relating to Kistna, Rāmnād, Tinnevelly and South Malabar were also influenced by a rise under "cattle-theft," while Kurnool had a marked increase under "dacoity" and "robbery" and Cuddapah an increase under "murder." Four districts showed an increase under every head, in one of which, viz., Guntūr, the increase was appreciable under all except "robbery".

True cases of grave crime reported during the three years ending with 1917. (*Compiled from special returns from districts.*)

Districts.	Murder, 302, 303, 396, I.P.C.			Dacoity, 395, 397, 398, 399, 402, I.P.C.			Robbery, 392, 393, 394, 397, 398, I.P.C.			House-breaking, 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460, I.P.C.			Theft, ordinary, 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Cattle-theft, 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Total.		
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Madras City	8	4	8	1	...	1	7	7	4	299	313	449	1,126	1,273	1,362	15	13	10	1,456	1,610	1,834
Ganjām	20	26	18	11	11	8	18	29	16	420	417	390	756	800	705	72	83	54	1,297	1,366	1,191
Vizagapatam	21	22	25	25	12	8	28	28	20	442	329	296	626	631	597	97	78	68	1,239	1,100	1,014
Jeypore	9	10	13	11	8	3	8	9	10	289	216	293	190	141	171	155	104	104	662	488	594
Gōdāvari	24	26	11	20	22	12	56	67	48	399	497	578	1,034	1,130	1,548	100	77	117	1,633	1,819	2,314
Kistna	38	20	23	20	21	17	36	32	44	684	717	923	1,140	1,268	1,477	152	142	219	2,070	2,200	2,703
Guntūr	24	23	41	14	13	34	36	41	49	510	537	721	698	750	937	66	72	135	1,348	1,443	1,917
Nellore	20	31	18	37	58	30	71	71	57	512	516	498	619	670	684	110	137	91	1,369	1,483	1,378
Kurnool	40	40	37	39	41	51	77	46	76	497	356	555	469	392	477	103	79	84	1,225	954	1,280
Bellary	25	33	41	53	21	22	65	35	36	363	273	314	246	233	273	82	59	61	824	654	747
Anantapur	36	20	27	55	25	14	35	49	35	371	278	258	394	323	301	100	78	57	991	773	692
Cuddapah	28	32	49	9	10	5	16	14	12	329	282	301	222	199	230	55	31	36	659	568	633
Chittoor	20	24	12	11	18	9	39	35	23	532	485	399	492	494	445	124	157	96	1,218	1,213	984
North Arcot	22	21	26	8	10	10	28	26	23	556	513	417	827	890	·756	145	158	105	1,586	1,618	1,337
Chingleput	15	8	14	13	5	1	22	20	12	340	332	267	476	560	603	82	123	80	948	1,048	977
South Arcot	14	9	18	27	35	20	45	24	26	540	623	578	1,287	1,192	1,141	382	456	274	2,295	2,339	2,057
Tanjore	17	18	20	11	10	11	31	24	24	563	552	502	688	696	695	151	130	142	1,461	1,430	1,394
Trichinopoly	21	28	31	40	40	14	59	53	42	453	498	363	562	727	652	287	227	191	1,422	1,573	1,293
Madura	60	34	36	24	35	30	62	65	49	724	682	759	736	876	806	471	441	382	2,077	2,133	2,062
Rāmnād	17	30	37	19	14	26	62	61	59	510	489	524	334	301	384	153	128	150	1,095	1,023	1,180
Tinnevelly	31	81	40	18	12	34	117	95	98	506	566	611	418	462	571	187	198	225	1,277	1,364	1,579
Salem	43	52	26	35	19	22	55	65	60	513	482	466	697	575	691	333	278	244	1,676	1,471	1,509
Coimbatore	102	94	98	32	20	16	51	38	26	417	286	282	630	495	433	513	479	312	1,745	1,412	1,167
The Nilgiris	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	41	36	34	174	121	125	8	2	1	223	162	163
South Malabar	28	28	30	17	9	10	39	14	25	578	513	560	554	457	619	174	139	188	1,390	1,160	1,432
North Malabar	6	6	7	5	5	6	7	16	6	168	158	175	238	190	176	20	31	32	444	406	402
South Kanara	11	15	20	7	3	8	14	7	4	162	134	149	402	417	386	23	28	25	619	604	592
The Railway Police, Madras.	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	12	10	18	860	1,001	1,229	...	...	...	875	1,014	1,250
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	8	6	18	952	1,225	1,263	1	1	...	965	1,232	1,285
Total ...	702	687	728	562	478	424	1,079	974	890	11,738	11,096	11,698	17,847	18,489	19,737	4,161	3,936	3,483	36,089	35,660	36,960

Murder.

14. The number of murders was 728, the highest figure on record. Coimbatore still headed the list. Cuddapah, Guntūr and Bellary returned high figures and the increase in the first two districts was marked. A decrease occurred in seven districts and it was appreciable in Salem, Gōdāvari and Nellore. The following cases may be mentioned :—

In Vizagapatam district a police head constable of nearly 25 years' service deputed to trace the property stolen in a burglary was taken inside a house by two brothers who offered to surrender the property and was killed. Both persons were charged and one of them was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. Government were pleased to grant a pension of Rs. 8 per mensem to the head constable's eldest son for the support of the family. In Anantapur district three forest officials who seized some cattle grazing in the forest were assaulted by the owners and killed, and the dead bodies concealed in an unfrequented part of the forest. Four persons were charged of whom one died and the other three were acquitted in the sessions in the current year.

A constable of Cuddapah district shot a person dead in a public street whom he suspected to be in intimacy with his concubine. He was awarded the extreme penalty of the law. In the course of an altercation a police constable of Quilandy station, North Malabar district, was mortally injured by a peon of the Salt department. The latter was charged with murder but convicted of culpable homicide under section 304, Indian Penal Code.

Owing to disputes regarding the division of property, a man in Ganjām district was reported to have cut his father's throat fatally, caused serious injuries to his wife and laid himself on the railway line. He was found dead. In Chingleput district, a man murdered his two children because the father of his deceased wife refused to return his money to enable him to re-marry, and afterwards committed suicide. In Nellore district, a man stabbed his wife to death with a double-edged knife for refusing to live with him and then surrendered himself at the police station. He was sentenced to capital punishment. In Trichinopoly district a man, as the result of a matrimonial quarrel in which his neighbour sided with his wife, decoyed his own son and his neighbour's son—both aged about 8—to a lonely temple, and murdered them. He was charged and committed to the sessions. The assessors found him "not guilty" but the Judge differed and sentenced the man to transportation for life. The High Court enhanced the sentence to one of death, as the murder was cold-blooded.

A sensational murder was reported from Tinnevelly district. A wealthy Muhammadan merchant, between whom and his son-in-law there was constant litigation, was done away with at the instigation of the latter by his servant, while halting for the night in a wayside mosque *en route* to Tinnevelly. After a protracted trial both the son-in-law and his servant were found guilty and sentenced to capital punishment.

In Trichinopoly a woman of questionable character was decoyed from her home to another house on the pretext of being engaged for some well-to-do persons expected to visit the place and murdered, apparently for the sake of her jewels. These were removed and the corpse was tied in a gunny bag and buried in the bed of the river. The next day, the bag was dug up by a cartman loading sand. After strenuous investigation the police got the body identified, traced the murderer and recovered most of the jewels. He was transported for life.

In the same district, during an inquiry by a village magistrate into a case of theft, the accused suddenly stabbed the complainant (a woman) to death and when the persons present tried to seize him, he stabbed them all and ran away. One of these died the same day. He was condemned to be hanged.

Infanticide.

15. During the year, two women were found guilty of murdering their infants. The children were legitimate. In Ganjām district a woman who gave birth to a hermaphrodite child, being unable to bear the taunts of the villagers, jumped into a well with the child. The child was drowned but the woman was rescued. She was sentenced to transportation for life. Government commuted the sentence to one year's rigorous imprisonment. In the other case, which occurred in Coimbatore district, a woman on

being scolded and beaten by her husband for misconduct with another man, fled from the house with her two children—a boy and a girl—and after throwing them into a well, disappeared. She was arrested and sentenced to transportation for life.

Riots.

16. The Dasara and Muharram festivals synchronized in the year and special arrangements were made in several places for keeping the peace. Credit is due to the police officers for the comparatively few disturbances on the occasion. A disturbance which occurred at Chennur in Cuddapah district was however grave. A police party under the Deputy Superintendent had been sent to the place to maintain order. The Deputy Magistrate was also there. On the 25th October, after the Muhammadan procession was over and when the officers were regulating the Hindu procession, the Deputy Magistrate learnt that some armed Muhammadans lay concealed in the mosque. Under his orders they were arrested by the police. Immediately after, a Muhammadan rushed upon the Deputy Magistrate with a drawn sword and stones were pelted at the officials, the Deputy Superintendent being hit. The Muhammadans were about 200 strong and did not cease throwing stones. The police then opened fire. Three Muhammadans were killed and several injured. A police constable was shot in the back but recovered. Some others received slight injuries. The Hindus entered the mosque and damaged the lamps and other property but quickly dispersed. Several rioters were prosecuted and convicted.

A serious disturbance was caused by a large number of sepoys of the 80th Carnatic Infantry in a Hindu theatre in Trichinopoly town on the night of the 24th July. A dramatic troupe had been giving performances there and some days previously when a few sepoys were found occupying seats of a higher class than they had paid for, a quarrel had occurred between them and the management. The former intending to retaliate, came in large numbers on the night of the 24th July when the house was full, and after extinguishing the municipal lamps on the road leading to the theatre and looting the adjoining stalls, entered the theatre forcing open the gateway, put out the lights inside and began to terrorize and beat the audience indiscriminately. The play was stopped and panic and confusion prevailed. A stampede ensued in which four people died and several were injured. Damage was done to the value of Rs. 2,000. The Deputy Superintendent of Police to whom news was conveyed proceeded to the spot forthwith and restored order. He also made arrangements for the safe conduct home of several frightened people. For sometime after, a general looting by the sepoys was apprehended. The military authorities declared the town out of bounds for the sepoys and the police patrolled the several streets at night until tranquillity was restored. Nineteen sepoys were prosecuted and five of them were convicted and sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

In Coimbatore district a Sub-Inspector and a few policemen who arrested a person in possession of stolen property concerned in a case of house-breaking and then proceeded to a neighbouring village to search a few other houses were severely handled by the villagers who snatched and broke their fire-arms. The Sub-Inspector was lamed by a blow on the shin. He and two constables remained under treatment in the hospital for about two months. Several of the delinquents were charged and sent to jail.

A riot occurred in the Muhammadan street in Tenkāsi, Tinnevelly district, on the 30th October between two sects of Muhammadans, the reason being that the priest of one sect attempted to proselytize some members of the other. Many were injured on both sides. A large number were arrested and under trial at the end of the year.

In Rāmnād district the residents of a village were attacked by a number of bad characters of an adjoining village, because the former had dispensed with the services of the latter as kavalgars and had helped the police in the proceedings under the security sections against them. Sixteen villagers were injured, two of them fatally. Panic-stricken, the people remained out of the village for sometime. A special police party was stationed there and the villagers were induced to return.

All the rioters were arrested and several of them convicted, two being awarded capital punishment.

A dispute between the residents of two villages in Madura district over an irrigation canal culminated in a riot in which one man was killed and several received injuries. The offenders were suitably punished.

Dacoity and robbery.

17. As already stated, there was a further satisfactory decrease under "dacoity" (424 against 478) and "robbery" (890 against 974). Taking the two heads together, an increase occurred in only 11 districts, which was not appreciable except in Kurnool, Guntūr and Tinnevelly. The bulk of the dacoities and robberies in Kurnool is attributed to the Chentsus. The difficulties in this district have already been referred to. It is, however, reported that subsequent to the meeting at Donakonda there was an improvement in controlling the movements of gangs. Though the number of dacoities and robberies in Guntūr increased, those committed on highways are reported to be fewer. A large number of escapes from the criminal settlements partly accounts for the increase of crime in these two districts. In Tinnevelly there was an outbreak of dacoities in the latter part of the year and two gangs responsible for them have been spotted. Nellore showed the largest decrease, which points to the success of the measures taken to check the depredations of gangs. Trichinopoly also returned a considerable decrease which is attributed to the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act, the vigilant night-patrols and effective supervision by Subdivision officers. Good work was done by the Trichinopoly and Tanjore police in tracing the leader of a gang of dacoits and recovering property lost in several cases. Credit is also due to the South Arcot police for bringing to book the members of some dangerous gangs. The breaking up of the notorious Lagarai gang resulted in a decrease in the districts of Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari.

The house of a rich Komati woman in Chodavaram village in Kistna district who was disliked by all the people for her usury was looted and property worth Rs. 8,000 was carried off. The woman was ducked and nearly drowned in a well and the other inmates were ill-treated. The case ended in conviction. When a dacoity was being committed by a dangerous gang at Gampalagudem village in the same district, the local Zamindar opened fire and disarmed a few dacoits. One of them was speared through the chest by the Zamindar's servant. Several members of the gang were caught and the organization was broken up. In this district the conviction and imprisonment of a considerable number of dacoits during the year is expected to have a salutary effect.

In Cuddapah district the house of a rich Komati was dacoited by about 20 persons and the iron-safe was rifled of its contents. The Komati's servant immediately collected a number of villagers and attacked the dacoits, one of whom was killed and another captured. Three persons were convicted in the sessions.

In Anantapur district a person who had been attacked during his journey by four men and robbed of his property, complained to a village karnam who was travelling that way armed with a gun. Both set off in pursuit of the robbers and the karnam recovered the property by threatening to shoot them if it was not restored. They were convicted.

In South Malabar district a mail runner was severely assaulted and robbed of mail-bags containing over Rs. 1,000. The culprit was arrested the same day and all the money was recovered. The local inhabitants are reported to have rendered much assistance in the detection of this case.

House-breaking.

18. The number of cases of house-breaking rose from 11,096 to 11,698. An increase occurred in Madras City and 15 districts and was largest in Kistna, Kurnool and Guntūr. The decrease in Trichinopoly, North Arcot and Chittoor is satisfactory and may be ascribed to the successful working of the Criminal Tribes Act and good work under the security sections.

Theft.

19. There was a further rise in the number of "ordinary thefts" from 18,489 to 19,737, the increase occurring in all but twelve districts. Gōdāvari, Kistna, Madras City and the two Railway Police districts reported each a large number of cases. The increase in the district first named was considerable. Quantities of brass ingots were being stolen systematically from the Railway workshop at Negapatam and the police succeeded in seizing the property on one occasion and charged the case which ended in conviction.

Cattle-theft and cattle-poisoning.

20. The price of hides continued to be high but notwithstanding this, the number of reported cattle-thefts again declined from 3,936 to 3,483, only eleven districts showing an increase. It is probable, as a few Superintendents think, that a number of such thefts remained unreported to the police. In South Malabar a special police party was collecting information regarding suspected cattle-thieves and there was an increase in the number of cases reported. The decrease in South Arcot and Coimbatore was considerable. In the latter district the system of cattle-branding was introduced in the previous year and is reported to have contributed to the reduction of cattle-thefts. During the year, 2,172 head of cattle were branded in the Udamalpet taluk and 540 in the Pollachi taluk. The system has not however gained popularity in this district. In Salem too, where the system was introduced at the close of the preceding year, it is reported that public opinion is strongly against it. During the first half of the year, 1,080 cattle were branded in Tiruchengode circle of the district and the system has since been held in abeyance. The number of cattle branded in Madura district during the year was 6,947. The late Mr. Lane who first held strong views in favour of the system reported last year in his inspection notes of Madura district that the system of cattle-branding might be abolished as it was not popular and as it afforded the police opportunities for levying blackmail from people unwilling to have their cattle branded. This is no doubt true to some extent, but I am not prepared to recommend the discontinuance of the system which has produced good results in the past and which in the long run should in my opinion become a success.

The number of cases of cattle-poisoning was 46 against 45 in 1916. Gōdāvari again had the largest number of cases (6).

Counterfeiting coin.

21. The number of true cases relating to coin dealt with in the year was 37, the same as in the preceding year. Of these, 22 ended in conviction. Several coiners were arrested and brought to book in the year. A goldsmith undergoing incarceration in the Rajahmundry Central Jail contrived to manufacture anna pieces even in jail. Moulds and counterfeit coins were found concealed in his cell. He was prosecuted and convicted.

Other cases of note.

22. The only other case worth mentioning is that of treason in which one Sitarama Ayyar, a dismissed Revenue Inspector living in Conjeeveram, Chingleput district, attempted to communicate under a fictitious name with certain high officials in Germany through Consuls of neutral European Powers at Bombay, with a view to subvert British rule in India. The correspondence was seized and he was charged with offences under the Defence of India Act and the Indian Penal Code. He has since been convicted in the sessions.

Justifiable homicide and accidental death.

23. The total number of cases treated as justifiable homicide was 21, of which 15 were caused by the people in the exercise of the right of private defence. The other six were caused by the police, three in the Chennur riot (paragraph 16 supra) and three in self-defence when attacked by criminals. Culpable negligence was disclosed in very few cases of death from drowning and they were suitably dealt with.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Crime—how dealt with: (Statement A, Part I).

24. Judged by statistics, detective work showed a slight retrogression. Omitting cases in which investigation was refused, the ratio between the number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code (excluding nuisances) disposed of in the year, and the number of cases that ended in conviction was 31·1 per cent against 32·2 in 1916. Madras City and 14 districts returned percentages above the average. Leaving out of account the Nilgiris and North Malabar where crime was as usual very light, the districts which showed the largest percentages were Chingleput, Coimbatore and North Arcot. As compared with the previous year, there was a considerable improvement in Coimbatore and Anantapur and a marked decline in South Kanara and Gōdāvari. The results were again poorest in Madura where crime is heavy and evidence is not easily forthcoming.

It is satisfactory to note that detective results under the more important heads of crime showed no deterioration. The percentage of murders detected was 27·8 against 22·5, and of the persons tried for murder 27·6 per cent were convicted against 21·6 in the preceding year. The percentage of detection would be higher if the 84 cases in which murderers committed suicide and which are classed as undetected, be left out of calculation, as they should be. In dacoities and robberies too there was an improvement in detection. The slight decrease in the percentage of detection was contributed almost entirely by thefts (ordinary) in which the percentage fell from 35·1 in 1916 to 32·9 in the year under report, very low percentages being returned by Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr and Nellore and the two Railway Police districts. In the last-named two districts a considerable portion of the stolen property was unidentifiable and this rendered detection difficult. On the whole the year's results are not discouraging in view of the peculiar conditions of the year which threw additional work on the police outside their ordinary duties, such as coast-patrols, etc. The general tone of the reports from Superintendents is that the quality of investigation by Sub-Inspectors has improved. This coupled with the growing measure of co-operation that is forthcoming from the public and the village police is a gratifying sign of progress. As regards supervision by superior officers, the experimental scheme now being tried in Trichinopoly has shown gratifying results. In this district the percentage of detection for the past three years was 25·1, 28·5 and 29·2. Crime declined in the year under report and there was an increase in the percentage of property recovered. This improvement is no doubt due to the prompt and careful scrutiny of the case diaries by Subdivisional officers and to their personally taking part in the investigation of a larger number of cases—two cardinal features of the scheme. In Kurnool the conditions were unfavourable to success and owing to the same causes which accounted for an increase in crime, the results were poor. In such a district as Kurnool, I believe, it will be found that Inspectors are necessary. The subdivision scheme in a modified form was introduced in Coimbatore district in October and it is too early to pronounce an opinion on its working. The Superintendent has the Coimbatore town circle under his charge, the rest of the district being divided into three subdivisions. The Circle Inspectors have been abolished except in Kollegal. Six Inspectors are retained to assist the Superintendent and the Subdivisional officers in the investigation and control of crime. This district shows a considerable improvement in detection, the percentage being 47·1 against 37·2, but probably this marked success is attributable to causes other than the working of the scheme.

In regard to the direct enlistment of a certain proportion of head constables, to which I referred in my previous report, orders of Government sanctioning this measure were received towards the close of the year and steps are being taken to give effect to it.

Cases in which investigation was refused: Statement A-I, columns 5 and 6.

The number of cases under classes I to V reported to the police during the year was 51,963 and investigation was refused in 4,131 or 7·9 per cent of them, against 6·6 per cent in 1916 and 4·4 per cent in 1915. A majority of districts showed an improvement in this respect. The percentage was highest

in Salem (19·8). Mr. Thomas observes that there has been a general improvement in the western range in dealing with offences against the person and other compoundable offences and that a free and continued use of the power to refuse investigation results in the people not bringing such complaints to the police. The total number of cases of hurt reported to the police in the year under report for the whole Presidency has been the lowest in the quinquennium. There is further room for the exercise by the police of their power to refuse investigation in cases, provided it is exercised in a judicious manner. Some Superintendents point out that the classification of cases in which investigation is refused as "true" cases, deters many a station-house officer from freely exercising the power, but now that such cases are excluded from the number of true cases in calculating the percentage of detection, the objection should disappear.

Cases referred by the magistrates under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The number of cases endorsed to the police by the magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, rose from 1,814 to 2,006, of which 1,781 related to cognizable and 225 to non-cognizable crime. Of these, 1,345 were referred back by the police as false. The number of magistrates' references was largest in North Arcot and the figures relating to Tanjore, Madura, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and South Arcot were also high. The number appreciably declined in Kurnool, Chingleput and South Kanara. The tendency on the part of magistrates to refer cases needlessly to the police is being discouraged by District Magistrates, whenever it is brought to their notice by District Superintendents of Police.

Attendance at sessions.

The number of mufassal sessions held in the year was 299, about the same as in the previous year. The District Superintendents attended 76 of them, their Personal Assistants 47 and the Subdivisional officers 112, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 73, 46 and 99, respectively. As usual the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners attended all the four sessions in Madras City.

Property lost and recovered.

25. The subjoined statement shows the value of property lost and recovered in police cases during the past three years :—

Property lost and recovered. (Police cases.)

Districts.	1915.			1916.			1917.			Remarks.
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage	
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		
Madras City ...	1,08,200	29,473	27·2	1,31,270	44,588	34·0	2,06,664	38,707	18·7	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases—Rs. 19,494.
Ganjām	1,46,814	60,625	41·3	54,244	16,817	31·0	48,998	12,227	25·0	
Vizagapatam ...	1,40,173	46,539	33·2	68,278	7,585	11·1	72,331	27,552	38·1	
Jeypore	21,596	7,249	33·6	27,865	8,264	29·7	20,505	4,612	22·5	
Gōdāvari	1,00,359	18,348	18·3	1,74,897	18,265	10·4	1,48,028	30,340	20·5	
Kistna	1,17,573	23,178	19·7	1,38,270	25,560	18·5	1,58,259	28,428	18·0	
Guntūr ...	79,143	9,877	12·5	79,114	9,465	12·0	97,150	16,221	16·7	
Nellore	99,121	14,442	14·6	1,04,427	13,977	13·4	84,781	10,492	12·4	
Kurnool	85,418	11,135	13·0	94,631	8,093	8·6	1,08,013	13,335	12·3	
Bellary	81,774	16,881	20·6	64,536	12,759	19·8	92,092	27,562	29·9	
Anantapur	70,394	14,192	20·2	41,549	8,201	19·7	63,403	16,007	25·2	
Cuddapah	53,442	9,362	17·5	47,973	8,190	17·1	54,655	9,424	17·2	
Chittoor	54,194	7,174	13·2	53,303	7,636	14·3	68,065	7,250	10·7	
North Arcot	68,350	15,561	22·8	1,03,167	41,337	40·1	59,524	15,601	26·2	
Chingleput	51,090	7,335	14·4	44,798	15,344	34·3	41,367	10,673	25·8	
South Arcot	75,049	15,673	20·9	94,622	28,126	29·7	64,645	18,863	29·2	
Tanjore	88,318	16,104	18·2	1,04,527	21,810	20·9	1,10,418	23,476	21·3	
Trichinopoly... ...	87,713	21,056	24·0	92,332	18,726	20·3	75,420	18,728	24·8	
Madura	1,35,548	33,022	24·4	1,20,233	15,300	12·7	1,20,707	24,578	20·4	
Rāmnād	70,316	15,452	22·0	1,10,763	25,867	23·4	86,093	19,886	23·1	
Tinnevelly	80,327	16,695	20·8	94,140	16,556	17·6	1,59,609	9,397	5·9	
Salem	76,562	7,337	9·6	65,118	8,947	13·7	64,763	13,527	20·9	
Coimbatore	98,358	20,714	21·1	79,419	20,001	25·2	78,837	20,885	26·5	
The Nilgiris ...	14,103	7,045	50·0	14,476	5,261	36·3	17,411	3,274	18·8	
South Malabar ...	57,450	10,105	17·6	61,480	15,845	25·8	77,531	8,317	10·7	
North Malabar ...	17,073	2,984	17·5	13,530	1,926	14·2	13,193	2,254	17·1	
South Kanara ...	38,542	9,596	24·9	31,301	8,924	28·5	32,891	6,854	20·8	
The Railway Police, Madras.	26,004	9,869	38·0	34,270	11,957	34·9	59,115	15,990	27·0	
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	40,183	7,138	17·8	45,442	8,411	18·5	46,463	9,861	21·2	
Total ...	21,83,187	4,84,161	22·2	21,89,975	4,53,738	20·7	23,30,931	4,64,321	19·9	

As might be expected, with an increase in the number of cases under "house-breaking" and "ordinary theft", there was a further increase in the amount of property lost. The heaviest loss occurred in Madras City, which also showed the largest increase. Next stood Tinnevelly where jewels estimated to the value of Rs. 60,000 were reported to be missing from the house of a Zamindarini. They could not be traced. In a case of robbery in Gōdāvari district property worth about Rs. 12,000 was stolen. A few cases in which a large amount of property was lost have been mentioned already in paragraphs 9 and 17. The percentage of recovery in the year was slightly smaller. It was highest in Vizagapatam and lowest in Tinnevelly.

Prosecutions: Statement A-I, columns 11 and 12.

26. There was a further decrease in the number of cases under classes I to V decided by courts during the year from 15,519 to 15,323, of which 11,174 or 72·9 per cent ended in conviction against 73·7 per cent in 1916. Madras City continued to return the highest percentage where also the number of cases decided was largest. Madura stood next as regards number of cases decided but showed the poorest results (50·3 per cent). A slight improvement was seen in Anantapur and Nellore but in the former the percentage was still below 60. There was a marked improvement in Bellary and Coimbatore an and appreciable falling off in South Kanara, Gōdāvari and Tinnevelly.

Statement A-II, columns 8 to 10.

The number of persons brought to trial during the year in those cases was 32,603 against 33,943, and 16,981 or 52·1 per cent were convicted against 52·9 per cent in 1916. The average was not reached in thirteen districts, of which Madura, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Rāmnād were conspicuous. There was a noticeable improvement in Bellary, Kistna and North Malabar and a marked decline in Tinnevelly and Cuddapah.

Prosecuting staff.

The number of original cases handled by Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the mufassal was 4,637 against 3,979 and the percentage of success was 69·7 against 67·2. They appeared in 838 appeals against 604 and were successful in 72·0 per cent of them against 70·5 per cent in 1916. This improvement, both in quantity and quality, is due to the strengthening of the prosecuting staff in some districts. Further additions are necessary and proposals will shortly be submitted to Government. In Madras City the prosecuting officers attended to 1,380 original cases, of which 1,233 ended in conviction, the figures for the preceding year being 1,548 and 1379, respectively.

The arrangement referred to by the District Magistrate, Kistna, according to which each Sub-Magistrate in his district sets aside one or two days in every week regularly for the trial of police cases is a step in the right direction and is bound to lead to satisfactory results. I would suggest its extension to other districts.

Inadequate sentences and retrials.

27. The subject of inadequate sentences and improper discharges is constantly engaging the attention of District Superintendents of Police who bring such cases to the notice of the District Magistrates. In Salem district, a Korava registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, who had four previous convictions with 18 months' rigorous imprisonment in the last of them was charged with house-breaking by night and theft and found guilty, but was sentenced to 6 months' *simple* imprisonment only. This is obviously misplaced leniency, and the matter has been reported to the District Magistrate. It is important that professional criminals and old offenders should be awarded heavy and deterrent sentences, but officers complain that this does not always happen.

Escapes.

28. During the year 155 prisoners escaped from police custody against 133 in the preceding year and 123 of them were recaptured besides 14 who had escaped in previous years. The number of escapes in each of the districts of Madura, Rāmnād and Madras Railway Police was 12, the largest number. The policemen concerned in 52 cases were exonerated. In the remaining cases, 69 policemen were punished departmentally and 62 prosecuted of whom 30 were convicted.

Prosecution for false complaints.

29. There was a further satisfactory decline in the number of cases struck off as "wilfully and maliciously false" from 4,560 to 4,236. Most districts contributed to the decrease which was marked in Tanjore, South Malabar and Salem. Coimbatore showed the largest number of cases and the figures relating to Ganjām, Kistna and Trichinopoly were also large. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched by the police in 310 cases (43 on the sanction of the magistrates and 267 on their own motion) and 111 persons were convicted.

Cases found false after trial.

Out of 125,587 cases prosecuted by the police, 335 or 0·3 per cent were declared false after trial. The percentage was again high in Jeypore, Cuddapah, South Kanara and North Malabar. In 64 of these cases compensation was awarded by magistrates under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Prevention: *Habitual criminals.*

30. The number of habitual criminals under police surveillance is given in the annexed statement :—

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1917.

—		Class of persons			Total
		Known depredators.	Receivers of stolen goods	Suspected persons.	
(1) Number *at large* on 31st December 1916, i.e., excluding those in jail, but including those out of view.	Males.	* 10,557	* 824	* 11,940	* 23,321
	Females.	* 97	* 40	140	277
(2) Number brought under surveillance during the year—					
On account of arrivals from outside the district.	Males.	815	16	456	1,287
	Females.	17	1	16	34
By release from jails	Males.	1,492	16	279	1,787
	Females.	18	2	4	24
By fresh registration	Males.	1,955	227	3,602	5,784
	Females.	7	12	122	141
(3) Of the number in (1) and (2), number removed from the register during the year—					
By reason of death	Males.	263	16	217	496
	Females.	3	...	5	8
By reason of old age or infirmity ...	Males.	173	12	146	331
	Females.	1	...	...	1
On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.	Males.	915	118	1,878	2,911
	Females.	11	7	11	29
By reason of having left the district ...	Males.	619	17	528	1,164
	Females.	10	3	14	27
From other causes	Males.	558	55	926	1,539
	Females.	20	1	10	31
(4) Of those included in (1) and (2) number in jail on 31st December 1917.	Males.	2,064	10	506	2,580
	Females.	9	...	4	13
(5) Number *at large* on 31st December 1917 ...	Males.	10,227	855	12,076	23,158
	Females.	85	44	238	367
(5 *a*) Of the number shown in (5) number out of view.	Males.	1,184	5	548	1,737
	Females.	25	...	19	44
(6) Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.	Males.	1,124	1	361	1,486
	Females.	8	...	6	14

* The variations as compared with the figures in the report for 1916 are due to the revised figures returned by some districts.

The number of suspects newly registered in the year was slightly larger than in the previous year, but there was a decrease in the number of known depredators as well as receivers registered. Two thousand nine hundred and forty persons were removed from the registers on the ground that they were no longer addicted to crime against 3,973. The number of bad characters at large at the end

of the year was 23,525, about the same as in the beginning of the year. Of these, 1,781 or 7·6 per cent were out of view, a slight improvement when compared with the previous year. Trichinopoly again showed the largest percentage (17·8) while 12 other districts and Madras City showed higher percentages than the average. The proportion was smallest in Tinnevelly (2·1 per cent). The number of persons with history sheets convicted in the year was 1,500 against 1,517.

In many districts, the surveillance over bad characters leaves much to be desired. What is required is a system of watching them in their villages by night, which is being successfully worked in Coimbatore district and has conduced to a diminution of crime there. So long as no material help is rendered by the village police in this direction the work should be undertaken by the regular police as far as possible, and if it is to be effective, the opening of additional outposts in selected places will be necessary. The matter is under consideration.

Detachments of C.I.D. gang No. XII (Thottia Naicks) are now moving in several districts without proper surveillance. A list containing the names of the several members, their history and previous convictions is being supplied to stations by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D.

Relations between the British Police and the French Police and those of the Native States of Mysore and Hyderabad continued to be cordial.

The following were declared to be criminal tribes in the year under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act :—

Criminal Tribes Act and Criminal Settlements.

(1) Sakkaraitamadai Koravas of South Arcot and North Arcot districts,

(2) Telaga Pamulas, or Erragollas or Pariki Mukkalas of the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr, Nellore, Kurnool and Cuddapah,

(3) Valayas residing in certain villages of Coimbatore, Avanashi and Palladam taluks of Coimbatore district,

(4) Urali Goundans of Trichinopoly district,

(5) Donga Dasaris (with aliases) of the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah and Chittoor, and

(6) Koravas residing in certain villages of Kovilpatti taluk, Tinnevelly district.

Section 10 (*b*) of the Act (notifying residence, etc.), was made applicable to every registered member of these tribes. A notification was also issued applying section 10 (*a*) of the Act (reporting at fixed intervals) to some of the abovementioned tribes and to most of those declared to be criminal tribes in previous years. The movements of the Koravas of Kovilpatti taluk were restricted to Kulasekharapatnam village in the Tinnevelly district, under section 12 of the Act. The Prisoners' Homes established at Perambur (near Madras City) and Guntūr by the Salvation Army were notified as reformatory settlements under section 16 of the Act. Under the same section an industrial settlement was established at Pammal village in Chingleput district. This is known as the Pallavaram industrial settlement. The agricultural settlement established under the American Baptist Mission at Bitragunta in Nellore district was declared to be part of the Kavali criminal settlement.

The number of persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year was 5,303. The number of persons convicted under the Act in the year was 1,711. Of these, 92 were convicted under section 24, and 3 under section 23.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., continued to exercise a general supervision and control over the criminal settlements during the year and his report on their working is printed as Appendix B.

The number on the rolls at the close of the year in the various schools attached to the settlements was 1,049 (604 boys and 445 girls).

The working of the Criminal Tribes Act has had a salutary effect in several districts. The numbers registered in some districts however are too large to admit of any effective check and they will be reduced if possible to a workable limit by eliminating those over whom supervision is unnecessary. Now that most of them are required to report themselves at fixed intervals under section 10 (*a*) of the Act, it is necessary that outposts should be established in proximity to

villages where large numbers of them reside. An important step in the work of reformation is to find suitable employment for those brought under the operation of the Act but not confined in a settlement. In this connexion it is pleasing to note that the efforts made by the Anantapur district police in enlisting the sympathy and patronage of landowners and in inducing them to employ several members of criminal gangs, once notorious for their criminal propensities, have been successful and their progress towards reformation is considered to be satisfactory.

During the year, Government withdrew their support to the voluntary settlement for Yanadis at Bāpatla in Guntūr district referred to in the last report.

Old offenders.

The number of old offenders sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, was again less, 1,738 against 1,859, the decrease occurring in a majority of the districts. The numbers relating to Madras City, North Arcot and Coimbatore were the largest.

Under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 474 persons were ordered to notify their residence against 643 in 1916. The number of persons prosecuted in the year for disobeying the order was 171, of whom 137 were convicted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 186 and 151, respectively.

Security for good behaviour.

The following statement shows the prosecutions in bad livelihood cases :—

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.				1917.			
	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.
Madras City ...	22	16	27	20	23	14	36	28	3	84·8	23	12	...	52·2
Ganjām	64	38	80	72	193	154	95	55	20	75·3	109	74	3	71·2
Vizagapatam ...	54	35	46	38	50	42	34	24	1	72·7	24	16	3	76·2
Jeypore	47	42	142	113	47	33	15	...	...	0·0	...	...	...	...
Gōdāvari	148	76	81	38	44	33	77	44	12	74·6	103	49	19	61·3
Kistna	146	82	243	131	215	95	182	56	36	39·4	99	42	17	56·8
Guntūr	278	173	173	93	213	104	144	72	17	58·5	172	82	34	62·1
Nellore	178	49	69	23	70	30	84	28	1	40·6	78	56	...	75·7
Kurnool	257	165	214	120	232	143	229	158	9	71·8	100	66	20	82·5
Bellary	134	78	132	76	140	83	110	67	22	88·2	137	65	35	65·7
Anantapur	151	90	138	67	194	83	118	61	15	60·4	63	34	1	55·7
Cuddapah	186	121	178	116	108	64	89	53	6	63·9	90	42	7	53·8
Chittoor	120	97	111	56	40	22	59	35	8	68·6	137	92	4	69·2
North Arcot ...	135	85	164	105	87	61	140	112	17	91·8	138	111	1	81·6
Chingleput	62	41	156	106	93	72	96	78	4	87·6	65	49	5	83·1
South Arcot	235	119	145	51	60	26	54	28	2	54·9	78	45	1	60·0
Tanjore	112	75	127	87	128	79	130	103	15	90·4	202	159	23	90·3
Trichinopoly ...	99	64	65	37	56	29	152	118	20	89·4	159	98	19	70·0
Madura	312	95	410	151	434	204	325	168	55	67·2	263	122	83	70·9
Rāmnād	85	36	166	98	182	97	134	66	19	60·0	133	71	10	65·1
Tinnevelly	189	153	77	54	129	73	259	95	11	38·3	80	40	...	50·0
Salem	58	30	44	31	93	47	158	133	...	84·2	42	23	4	65·7
Coimbatore	122	72	96	45	120	70	110	67	32	87·0	120	83	18	81·4
The Nilgiris ...	3	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	100·0
South Malabar ...	35	20	16	7	67	45	27	18	...	66·7	43	27	12	87·1
North Malabar ...	15	14	10	9	14	11	16	14	...	87·5	15	14	...	93·3
South Kanara ...	52	29	35	23	33	22	20	17	1	94·4	10	6	2	75·0
The Railway Police, Madras.	7	4	21	5	21	14	14	12	...	85·7	24	15	2	68·2
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	9	7	30	22	30	21	16	9	3	75·0	18	9	7	90·0
Total ...	3,315	1,906	3,196	1,794	3,119	1,774	2,924	1,719	330	68·4	2,526	1,503	330	70·6

NOTE.—In calculating the percentages, cases pending disposal at the end of the year and those withdrawn during the year are left out of account.

There was a decrease in the number of persons dealt with, but the results were on the whole slightly better. The improvement in Kistna and Nellore is striking, which points to the increased attention paid to the matter by the officers concerned. Although the percentage of success was better in Tinnevelly,

there has been a considerable fall in the number of persons dealt with, from 259 to 80, and even of this small number, 40 were discharged. The Superintendent says that the police are not to be blamed for this unsatisfactory state of affairs so long as an impossibly high standard of evidence is demanded by the magistrates in security cases, but the District Magistrate and the Deputy Inspector-General consider that greater care and discretion are required in the selection of persons to be run in. In this connexion I wish to repeat my remark in the last report, viz., that better results can be achieved where the magistracy realize that they have a common responsibility with the police for the prevention of crime. They should realize the necessity for a vigorous working of the security sections when crime is rife and a large proportion of it remains undetected. For this purpose, the District Magistrate, Kistna, has asked the Superintendent to keep the Sub-divisional Magistrates in the district informed monthly of the progress of crime in their jurisdiction. There is no doubt of the utility of these sections, as with rare exceptions there has been a decrease of crime in districts where large numbers of persons were successfully run in.

Among those bound over in the year, 451 were K.Ds. and 42 were receivers of stolen property. In Tinnevelly district, 9 persons were bound over for enforcing *kaval* fees against 16 in 1916.

The number of cases pending disposal at the close of the year was, as in the previous year, 330. The number was largest in Madura district.

Of the persons bound over, 1,056 were incarcerated for failure to furnish security. In Madura the proportion of such persons was again smallest. Kurnool showed a slight increase in this respect. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 238 against Rs. 243 in 1916. In Trichinopoly and North Malabar this average was much exceeded.

Criminal Investigation Department.

31. Mr. Hannyngton continued to be in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department except for a period of one month when he went on privilege leave and when Mr. Williams, his Personal Assistant, held charge. The strength of Inspectors was reduced by one and the special branch staff previously borne on the executive list was re-graded into a clerical staff with an addition of one member to its strength. The temporary addition of an Inspector was sanctioned. A clerk was also sanctioned for work connected with criminal settlements. There was an increase in the volume of seditious literature seized, the bulk of which was as usual from Pondicherry. Enquiries regarding counterfeit coining and the examination of coins in Government treasuries and railway offices were continued. The members of the staff were employed in the investigation of several intricate cases and confidential enquiries. No political crime of violence occurred, though there was a great deal of unrest. The case of treason mentioned in paragraph 22 was worked up by the Criminal Investigation Department.

Finger-print Bureau.

The staff of the Finger-print Bureau was temporarily strengthened by an addition of five clerks to cope with the extra work in consequence of the extended operation of the Criminal Tribes Act. The number of references to the Bureau asking for the antecedents of suspected persons was 15,328, almost the same as in the previous year, and the number of successful identifications was 3,633 or 23·7 per cent. These figures include 2,733 references from other Provinces and Native States and 339 identifications. Madras City, the Criminal Investigation Department and Nellore district within the Presidency and Mysore and Federated Malay States outside the Presidency made the largest number of references.

The number of finger impression slips received for record in the year was 13,269, the number eliminated was 8,195 and the number on record at the close of the year was 179,097. In addition to these, 45 slips from the Excise department were placed on record in the year. The members of the Bureau attended different courts in the Presidency, both civil and criminal, to give expert evidence on 248 occasions and written opinions were furnished in 92 cases. The following is an interesting case as it tends to show the value of finger prints as evidence. The premises of the English Cycle and Motor Importing Company, Madras, were

broken into and a large number of fountain-pen nibs kept in a glass almirah were stolen. The glass of the almirah was found broken and two finger impressions were noticed on the glass pieces. These were photographed and found to tally with those of an old offender living in the locality. He was arrested and convicted on the sole evidence of the identity of the finger impressions, although no part of the stolen property was recovered. The conviction was upheld by the High Court on appeal.

The tester Sub-Inspectors regularly visited all the jails in the Presidency, tested 8,783 slips, and prepared 4,733 fresh slips. In 13 instances the impressions were found to be those of wrong persons.

Port Police.

32. Special forces continued to be employed at Cocanada and Cuddalore ports for the prevention and detection of thefts. The establishment at the latter port was made permanent and that at the former has been abolished in the current year.

Execution of warrants.

33. The number of unexecuted warrants at the end of the year slightly rose from 1,807 to 1,873. The number was largest in South Malabar. When compared with the previous year, South Malabar, Guntūr, Nellore and Madura showed a large increase and South Arcot and Rāmnād a noticeable decrease. The number of warrants more than a year old was nearly the same as in the previous year, but there was a slight increase in the number of those pending for more than six months.

Inspection.

34. During the year I inspected in the districts of Madura, South Malabar, North Malabar, South Arcot, North Arcot, Bellary, Coimbatore, Kurnool, South Kanara, Rāmnād, the Nilgiris, Vizagapatam, Chingleput, Tinnevelly, Anantapur and Nellore. I also inspected the training schools and criminal settlements in the different parts of the Presidency. I paid a visit to the Cordite Factory in the Nilgiris and was present at the meetings of the Sub-Inspector Selection Committees in the districts of North Arcot, Chingleput, Tinnevelly, Anantapur, Bellary, Vizagapatam and Nellore. The touring of the Deputy Inspectors-General was adequate. All the stations in the Presidency were inspected by district officers with the exception of one station in the Bhadrachalam subdivision which could not be inspected, as the Superintendent in the absence of an Assistant Superintendent had charge of the subdivision in addition to his own duties for more than two months and as the station is 200 miles from Rajahmundry. Several stations in Trichinopoly and Kurnool districts were also inspected by the Superintendents in addition to the inspection by Subdivisional officers.

CONCLUSION.

Housing the force.

35. The progress made in the year in constructing quarters for the subordinate staff was, on account of war conditions, slow. At the end of the year quarters existed for 339 Sub-Inspectors, 90 Sergeants, 1,811 head constables and 13,637 constables, the percentage on the sanctioned strength of the several ranks being 23·3, 64·7, 52·2, and 49·7 respectively. Private houses continued to be rented for a portion of the men unprovided with Government quarters, but a number of them are still left to make their own arrangements for housing. This is a great hardship. Mr. Pelly reports that in Sāttūr, Rāmnād district, the men are living in old dilapidated huts which any Union would be ashamed to offer as accommodation for its sweepers. Probably in several other places also the men are at present living in equally unsuitable houses. Turning to Sub-Inspectors, only a very small proportion of them have been provided with Government quarters and it is not likely that much headway will be made in this direction in the near future. The renting of houses for their occupation has not been sanctioned. In many cases they have to pay about 15 per cent of their salaries for bad accommodation and even this is not at all times

available near the stations. The Sub-Inspector of a certain station in Salem district was living for nearly two years in a room in a public choultry, bad enough accommodation even for an official of a lower rank. Recently he had to vacate it and could not get accommodation within two miles of the station. The question of providing free-quarters to Sub-Inspectors is one calling for early consideration. Under the conditions of their service they are entitled to rent-free quarters, and to deprive them of this concession is not conducive to efficiency.

36. All the Deputy Inspectors-General did most valuable work. We owe a special debt of gratitude to Mr. Mainwaring, who, in addition to a large amount of most helpful inspection work, gave the benefit of his energy and long experience to help in nursing the new police school at Anantapur through its infancy.

Work of officers.

I am again greatly indebted to Mr. Filson for the ability and energy with which he has done the work of Assistant Inspector-General.

Mr. Williams continued to do very good work as Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General, Railways and C.I.D.

The work of the following officers deserves special mention :—

Superintendents.—Messrs. George, Hamilton, Travers Phillips, Blackstone, Swire, Rowlandson who this year severs his connexion with the Vellore school after having administered it with considerable ability for five years and earned the esteem of all, Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu, Windle and Withinshaw;

Assistant Superintendents.—Messrs. Sweney, Elliott, Clift, Tottenham and Beckett;

Deputy Superintendents.—Messrs. Muhammad Amin-ud-din Sahib, Khan Bahadur (now retired), P. F. B. Ryan, M. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, R. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Muhammad Abdul Karim Sahib Farukhi, Khan Sahib, M. Govindan Nayar, N. Ramanuja Ayyangar, G. Rajagopala Rao, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, H. P. Taylor, Rai Sahib R. Viraraghava Ayyar, R. Ramayya Suri, A. Subba Reddi, K. P. Janardhana Rao, S. Ranga Rao Nayudu, T. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, N. Bapayya Nayudu and V. Ramachandra Nayudu.

Inspectors.—N. H. Jagadisa Ayyar, S. T. Rhenius Pillai and J. W. M. North of Madras City, W. R. Eveling and K. Gopalam Patnaik of Ganjām, C. Shaw and Muhammad Qasim Ali Sahib (now Acting Deputy Superintendent) of Vizagapatam, C. Talbot of Jeypore, A. Leech and K. Venkataramanujam Nayudu of Gōdāvari, S. Satyanarayana and P. Satyanarayana of Kistna, O. H. Sheffield and Saiyid Qasim Sahib of Guntūr, K. Brahmayya and Acting Inspector A. Jagannadham of Nellore, G. Krishnaswami Nayudu and G. Subba Rao of Bellary, A. Gopalaswami Nayudu (now Acting Deputy Superintendent) and B. R. Chenga Reddi of Anantapur, A. E. Sherlock and Acting Inspector Mirza Ahmad Ali Sultan Sahib of Cuddapah, W. Sparkes and N. Parthasarathi Ayyangar of Chittoor, S. Abdul Rahim Sahib and K. S. Rajagopala Ayyangar of North Arcot, Abdul Wahab Sahib and A. E. Boaler of Chingleput, K. S. Karpagavinayagam Pillai and M. Ananta Acharya of South Arcot, P. V. Ramaswami Nayudu (now Acting Deputy Superintendent) and T. Sivachidambaram Pillai (now Acting Deputy Superintendent) of Tanjore, A. F. Akehurst of Trichinopoly, P. N. Subrahmanya Pillai and H. Last of Madura, S. Venkatesa Ayyar and L. Sankaranarayana Ayyar of Rāmnād, P. Duraiswami Pillai and G. Vesey of Tinnevelly, C. Walker and S. Santappa Pillai of Salem, G. R. Humphreys and N. S. Manikkam Pillai of Coimbatore, S. M. Rahman Khan Sahib of the Nilgiris, E. V. Amu Sahib (now Acting Deputy Superintendent) and E. Govinda Kidavu of South Malabar, G. Bailey and P. T. Kannan of North Malabar, K. Narayana Rao of South Kanara, E. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar and P. T. Duraiswami Pillai of Madras Railway Police, P. Srinivasa Ayyangar and Acting Inspector K. Sankaranarayana Ayyar of Trichinopoly Railway Police, C. Rukmangada Mudaliyar and K. Gopalaswami Ayyangar of the Criminal Investigation Department, J. Day and G. Panduranga Rao of the Provincial Training School, Vellore, N. Subba Rao of the Central Recruits' School, Vellore, G. N. Staples of the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, G. R. Glover of the Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore, and T. Ramakrishna Ayyangar of the Central Recruits' School, Anantapur.

M.R.Ry. A. Vittal Rao Avargal has rendered another year's excellent service as manager of my office. Mr. A. B. G. Snesdell's work as manager of the Criminal Investigation Department office deserves commendation. The managers of most district offices are favourably reported on.

Summary.

37. Reference has already been made under the different heads to the working of the subdivision scheme in the three districts in which it has been introduced. The trial given to the scheme in different districts and with variations in its application is proving most interesting and the results will be carefully considered later in the current year.

The other salient features of the year under report were—

(1) difficulty in recruitment in many districts,

(2) a further decrease in the number of resignations,

(3) a very slight increase under departmental punishments, but a further satisfactory decline under judicial punishments,

(4) the inauguration of a system of granting rewards for the prevention of crime and an appreciable increase in the rewards granted both to police officers and private individuals, including village officials,

(5) the opening of the Central Recruits' school at Anantapur,

(6) increase in total cognizable crime, notably under "house-breaking" and "ordinary theft," but a satisfactory decrease of 9·5 per cent under "dacoity and robbery,"

(7) an improvement in the quality of investigations by Sub-Inspectors and in the detection of serious offences such as murder, dacoity and robbery, but a falling off in the detection of ordinary theft,

(8) an increase in the proportion of cases in which investigation was refused,

(9) an increase in the amount of property lost and a smaller percentage of recovery,

(10) an improvement in quantity and quality of the work of the prosecuting staff,

(11) a further decline in the number of false cases,

(12) application of section 10 (*a*) of the Criminal Tribes Act to many of those declared to be criminal tribes,

(13) a slight improvement in the quality of the work under the security sections, and

(14) the permanent retention of the fourth range and the consequent addition of an officer to the cadre of Deputy Inspectors-General.

The Government Order sanctioning the increase of pay of the Sergeants in the Madras City force to Rs. 90–$\frac{5}{2}$–120 was received early in the year and given effect to from 21st December 1916.

The work done by all ranks of the Madras City police and the several police officers called in from the mufassal on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to Madras, was satisfactory and was the subject of an appreciative letter from His Excellency the Governor. The celebration of the Kumbhabhishekam ceremony in a temple at Tiruppapuliyur, South Arcot district, attracted large crowds of people from different parts and the local police carried out the duties efficiently, as testified to by the Chairman of the Municipality.

All ranks of the force have been instructed to render all assistance in their power to parties recruiting for the Army. The following gazetted officers were on special duty recruiting for the Army, viz., Messrs. Hitchcock, Pitt, Happell, Bishop, Rao Sahib S. Velayudham Pillai and Muhammad Qasim Ali Sahib, and the services of several Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and head constables have been placed at the disposal of recruiting parties. Head constables and constables volunteering are now allowed to join the Army. Up to the end of the year the number who joined was 63. Up to the end of May 1918 it was 272.

But for the incidents mentioned in paragraph 16 *supra*, the public peace was generally well maintained.

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES LIBRARY
No. 25434

P. L. MOORE,
Inspector-General of Police.

MADRAS,
27*th June* 1918.

4

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917.

PART I.—*Return of cases.* [Paras. 24 and 26.]

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.															
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*															
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	11	32	...	43	2	4	3	22	6	3	31	...	...	31
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps	2	3	...	5	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	2	1	3
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	2	5	...	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	5	2	9
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	2	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	5	9	...	14	...	...	4	6	3	...	9	...	...	9
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	118	342	1	459	23	29	108	218	53	9	281	129	78	410
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	243	718	17	944	66	203	232	166	216	35	434	384	108	818
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	6	7	...	13	2	...	2	8	1	...	9	1	1	10
		Total ...	390	1,118	18	1,490	95	238	355	422	281	48	769	521	190	1,290
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*															
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	212	801	2	1,011	11	78	256	172	181	265	620	1	...	621
12	307	Attempts at murder	32	132	...	164	11	16	38	43	32	19	94	4	1	98
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	51	215	...	266	6	48	72	76	41	16	138	2	1	135
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	10	58	1	67	17	3	11	15	7	13	36	8	...	44
		Attempt ...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
15	377	Unnatural offence	1	8	...	9	1	1	1	5	1	...	6	...	...	6
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	18	93	...	111	2	27	8	21	13	39	73	2	2	75
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	22	231	2	251	5	57	27	98	30	28	153	6	3	159

18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	195	765	24	936	29	163	148	284	112	40	460	296	67	756
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	8	17	...	25	...	9	3	5	4	3	12	...	...	12
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt	301	1,576	192	1,685	61	367	254	320	147	104	763	6 67	109	430
		Attempt ...	1	4	...	5	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	...	5
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	33	186	1	218	27	64	37	47	23	17	88	43	4	131
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	7	14	...	21	5	2	6	2	6	...	8	11	2	19
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	115	490	14	591	42	103	107	200	91	32	337	301	121	638
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	25	155	...	180	2	52	33	34	18	15	67	4	1	71
		Total ...	1,032	4,748	236	5,544	221	990	1,002	1,324	708	586	2,854	1,349	311	4,203
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*															
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	141	522	6	657	106	53	140	73	77	188	344	27	...	371
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	225	1,164	38	1,351	281	127	230	223	130	343	734	56	12	790
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	131	1,741	99	1,773	78	241	140	38	89	1,182	1,408	202	61	1,610
		Attempt ...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	61	431	14	478	18	108	53	88	66	144	312	97	42	409
		Attempt ...	9	28	...	37	1	6	5	20	3	2	25	...	...	25
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1,210	12,707	774	13,143	1,039	371	1,503	1,934	612	7,645	10,965	194	86	11,159
		Attempt ...	38	1,022	471	589	9	5	26	41	17	489	1,018	...	...	1,018
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4
		Total ...	1,817	17,619	1,402	18,034	1,532	912	2,098	2,421	994	9,993	14,810	576	201	15,386
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	59	277	16	320	27	59	59	33	37	11	97	862	109	959
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	37	198	4	231	5	52	22	49	13	35	101	47	9	148
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	1	...	1°	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2
		Total ...	96	476	20	552	32	111	81	82	50	47	199	910	118	1,109

4·4

STATEMENT A—*continued.*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917—*continued.*

PART I.—*Return of cases*—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 − 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases. Convicted.	True cases. Discharged or acquitted.	True cases. Not detected or apprehended.	True cases. Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*														
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft of cattle	745	4,239	75	4,909	302	688	679	1,227	454	1,529	3,285	73	13	3,358
		Attempt ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
		Theft ordinary	1,849	21,056	2,277	20,628	1,671	2,562	2,191	4,647	1,246	8,219	16,389	2,317	773	18,706
		Attempt ...	13	139	14	138	4	18	12	49	17	36	116	2	1	118
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	375	1,071	22	1,424	63	254	421	405	115	102	644	788	129	1,432
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	93	522	...	615	8	26	94	339	129	6	474	39	23	513
37	419, 420 ...	Cheating	160	380	2	538	19	54	164	153	85	50	290	129	27	419
		Attempt ..	1	11	...	12	...	4	2	3	1	2	6	...	...	6
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	95	558	60	593	44	154	93	97	67	26	250	2,948	364	3,198
		Attempt ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	...	..	1
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	22	3	20	2	1	2	4	2	9	18	3	1	21
		Attempt ...		2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		Total ..	3,333	28,002	2,455	28,880	2,114	3,761	3,658	6,924	2,116	9,980	21,475	6,299	1,331	27,774
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	2	33	1	34	2	4	5	9	5	7	22	20	7	42
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	3,179	89,856	4	93,031	17	66	3,654	85,651	3,340	20	89,015	4,342	3,982	93,357
		Total ...	3,181	89,889	5	93,065	19	70	3,659	85,660	3,345	27	89,037	4,362	3,989	93,399
42	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable*.		965	13,210	1,215	12,960	32	194	934	10,365	998	154	12,732	1,615	1,390	14,347
43	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911 †		368	2,174	...	2,542	...	24	617	1,616	103	9	1,728	52	34	1,780
		Grand Total ...	‡11,183	157,236	5,351	163,068	4,045	6,300	12,404	108,815	8,595	20,844	143,605	15,684	7,564	159,289

* These cases are not all strictly cognizable under section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but include those in which police officers above the rank of constable have power to arrest of their own motion.

† These cases are not all cognizable under section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but they are shown in this statement for the sake of convenience.

‡ The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1916 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1917.

STATEMENT A—*continued.*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917—*continued.*

PART II.—*Return of persons concerned in cases.*

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.													
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*													
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	15	40	...	1	52	33	19	1	5	...	...	...
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	5	...	...	6	3	3	...	...	1	4	7
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	1	14	...	...	25	9	16	...	6	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	38	367	12	...	501	329	172	50	35	22	111	145
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	311	2,305	106	56	4,738	1,500	3,238	13	335	266	721	3,216
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	8	...	...	11	8	3	1	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	366	2,741	118	57	5,334	1,882	3,452	65	381	289	838	3,369
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*													
11	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder ...	180	1,024	36	114	878	242	636	63	214	1	...	13
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	20	103	...	8	112	46	66	4	18	...	1	14
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	50	385	6	28	333	143	190	31	86	2	1	1
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	2	41	5	1	31	18	13	3	6	2	...	10
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	1	9	1	1	8	7	1	2	...	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	3	38	2	3	38	21	17	...	4	3	2	8
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	4	117	6	1	129	96	33	1	7	3	4	2
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	157	921	49	15	1,225	568	657	22	98	57	128	549

STATEMENT A—*concluded.*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917—*concluded.*

PART II.—*Return of persons concerned in cases*—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person*—cont.												
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	3	12	1	1	13	8	5	...	...	...	...	2
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	78	1,197	120	26	1,429	621	808	11	89	69	216	1,022
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	20	123	6	20	134	62	72	2	11	15	6	132
		Attempt ..	..	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	39	..	...	36	9	27	...	10	3	5	69
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	51	477	36	13	771	410	361	9	55	47	223	419
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	5	74	6	1	85	43	42	1	12	2	1	5
		Total ...	577	4,562	274	232	5,232	2,296	2,936	149	610	204	587	2,241
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*												
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	179	1,039	48	51	915	309	606	32	284	33	7	404
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	127	764	35	54	763	389	374	22	80	20	17	225
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	13	285	14	21	444	92	352	11	17	31	218	859
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	26	222	22	1	316	143	173	5	11	23	72	172
		Attempt ...	4	27	2	...	33	21	12	..	1	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	301	4,455	175	158	4,368	2,724	1,644	113	404	115	131	554
		Attempt ..	2	82	2	...	80	52	28	..	8	...	...	...
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	16	20	...	...	36	31	5	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	668	6,895	298	285	6,956	3,762	3,194	183	805	222	445	2,214

		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*												
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	10	161	9	2	281	100	181	1	19	75	235	2,240
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	10	87	12	...	121	83	38	...	2	2	18	75
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	20	248	21	2	402	183	219	1	21	77	253	2,315
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*												
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	206	2,811	128	64	2,969	1,764	1,205	77	201	22	22	199
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Theft { ordinary	491	8,463	318	188	9,651	5,904	3,747	127	512	731	1,429	8,268
		Attempt ...	2	73	2	4	77	52	25	...	...	...	2	2
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	61	506	25	22	569	382	187	139	44	100	151	1,255
		Attempt ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	28	516	2	9	618	415	203	4	30	22	28	44
37	419, 420	Cheating	43	316	22	8	350	176	174	32	36	37	29	237
		Attempt ...	1	12	...	2	9	5	4	...	2	...	...	...
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	28	259	17	6	424	155	269	3	26	342	792	5,944
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	10	...	...	11	4	7	...	...	...	5	2
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	860	12,968	514	303	14,678	8,857	5,821	382	851	1,254	2,458	15,951
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	34	10	...	49	22	27	...		10	21	100
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	1,844	55,552	241	40	90,303	86,776	3,527	7	2,173	246	4,225	506
		Total ...	1,844	55,586	251	40	90,352	86,798	3,554	7	2,173	256	4,246	606
42	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...		566	12,494	63	24	14,640	13,116	1,524	47	586	281	1,580	497
43	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911		34	1,636	2	42	1,781	1,666	115	155	212	6	45	6
		Grand Total ...	*4,935	97,130	1,541	985	139,376	118,561	20,815	989	5,639	2,589	10,452	27,199

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1916 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1917.

STATEMENT B.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917.

PART I.—*Return of cases.*

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.												
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
	120-B (1), 120-B (2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.*												
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	97	2,658	2,755	50	144	402	2,079	80	13	1	21
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	10	82	92	10	2	31	37	12	2	..	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	168	535	703	62	23	287	214	117	14	1	18
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	13	138	151	42	1	68	17	23	9	...	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	219	224	9	...	33	175	7	1	...	1
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	2	12	14	8	1	4	1	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	7	318	325	4	10	39	271	1	4	1	6
		Total ...	302	3,962	4,264	185	181	864	2,794	240	43	3	47

	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*												
11	313 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2	17	19	8	2	3	2	4	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	3	19	22	9	3	4	2	4	2	...	...
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*												
13	384 to 389	Extortion	19	232	251	76	5	132	20	18	31	..	3
		Attempt ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	19	233	252	77	5	132	20	18	31	...	3
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*												
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	256	21,977	22,233	5,285	12,034	3,454	1,219	241	294	19	80
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	2	54	56	2	22	9	21	2	...	...	1
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	407	19,522	19,929	2,475	11,594	3,852	1,593	415	315	13	60
		Attempt ...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	665	41,560	42,225	7,767	23,651	7,316	2,833	658	609	32	141
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*												
18	417, 418	Cheating	15	311	326	165	8	123	15	15	11	...	3
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	6	218	224	76	8	106	26	8	18	...	2
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	84	4,901	4,985	1,321	2,187	993	393	91	133	1	18
		Total ...	105	5,430	5,535	1,562	2,203	1,222	434	114	162	1	23
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
21	298	Offences against religion ...	...	4	4	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	13	14	3	3	3	5	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	31	1,159	1,190	263	498	332	66	31	34	...	3
24	500 to 502	Defamation	16	552	568	241	144	131	35	17	6	...	...

STATEMENT B—*continued.*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917—*continued.*

PART I.—*Return of cases*— concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above* —cont.								•	•			
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	155	9,684	9,839	2,630	4,727	1,627	736	119	303	...	26
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	36	4,444	4,480	35	233	870	3,749	43	21	3	9
27	294 A	Keeping a lottery office ...	1	2	3	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...
28	* Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	..	7	7	...	...	..	7	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	2	8	10	...	1	5	1	3	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	43	744	787	16	285	806	157	• 28	...	...	...
		Total ...	285	16,617	16,902	3,190	5,891	2,777	4,808	236	366	3	38
32	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police		4,402	81,765	86,167	1,884	26,991	3,745	49,469	4,078	84	3	35
		Grand Total ...	† 5,781	149,586	155,367	14,674	58,925	16,060	60,360	5,348	1,297	42	287

* The number of persons ordered during the year to give security is shown in column 11 against this serial in Part II.

† The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1916 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1917.

STATEMENT B—*continued.*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917—*continued.*

PART II.—*Return of persons concerned in cases.*

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued: On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried: Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Remarks: Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Remarks: Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.														
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120 B (1), 120 B (2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.*														
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	33	2,788	215	5	3,026	15	524	2,317	77·2	37	133	1	5
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	2	92	30	...	124	...	58	48	39·3	17	1	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	135	571	119	5	817	6	494	264	38·3	40	13	1	8
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	12	187	15	...	214	2	153	25	12·4	34	...	...	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	4	191	42	...	237	...	46	191	82·0	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	2	7	...	...	9	2	6	1	14·3	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	23	1,009	123	6	1,146	1	209	923	81·5	...	13	...	3
		Total ...	211	4,845	544	16	5,573	26	1,490	3,769	69·9	128	160	2	11

STATEMENT B—*concluded.*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917—*concluded.*

PART II.—*Return of persons concerned in cases*—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued: On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried: Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Remarks: Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Remarks: Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	5	2	...	7	...	4	3	42·9	...	..	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	...	6	3	...	9	...	5	3	33·3	...	1	...	...
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*														
13	384 to 389	Extortion	18	448	11	5	472	7	404	41	8·9	9	11	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	18	448	11	5	472	7	404	41	8·9	9	11	...	...
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	13	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	251	36,263	88	382	36,213	5,308	8,395	2,077	5·7	202	20,231	...	7
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	95	2	5	92	2	23	23	23·7	2	42	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	745	44,317	122	341	44,810	3,919	11,791	3,224	7·3	571	25,305	8	33
		Attempt ...	...	4	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
		Total ...	996	80,692	212	728	81,132	9,242	20,211	5,324	6·6	775	45,580	8	40

	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*														
18	417, 418	Cheating	8	226	2	2	234	2	196	19	8·3	13	4	...	...
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	6	214	15	...	235	2	191	30	13·1	6	6	...	...
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	234	10,227	15	41	10,426	957	3,028	791	7·7	216	5,434	...	9
		Total ...	248	10,667	32	43	10,895	961	3,415	840	7·9	235	5,444	...	9
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
21	298	Offences against religion ...	...	12	..	...	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	7	12	...	...	19	1	9	5	41·7	...	4	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	27	1,808	4	8	1,831	105	793	80	4·4	28	825	...	...
24	500 to 502	Defamation	26	868	...	7	887	75	461	50	5·8	36	265	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	190	14,151	91	117	14,301	1,470	3,537	1,113	7·8	79	8,102	...	14
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	31	5,314	307	20	5,624	79	553	4,776	85·0	19	197	10	8
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office	4	3	...	...	7	...	3	4	133·3	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	...	...	...	..
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	100·0	..	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	26	52	...	7	71	3	46	6	11·5	16	...	...	..
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	31	741	...	18	754	78	306	157	21·2	5	208	...	...
		Total ...	342	22,968	402	177	23,513	1,817	5,714	6,370	* 26·5	183	9,601	10	22
32	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,806	87,021	12,468	4,435	97,334	2,789	6,415	58,668	59·0	1,291	28,171	...	526
		Grand Total ...	4,621	206,647	13,672	5,404	218,928	14,842	37,654	75,015	* 34·0	2,621	88,968	20	608

* In calculating this percentage, the number shown in column 11 against serial No. 28 has been left out of account.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.—Cognizable.				RS.	RS.		Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years, Rs. 12,450.
1. Theft ... a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	9,712	2,641	27·2	10,72,007	1,76,106	16·4	
b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property	...	98	...	...	5,501	...	
c. Other thefts	21,024	8,432	40·1	9,85,649	2,71,057	27·5	
2. Robbery. a. Dacoity...	392	115	29·3	1,42,430	14,929	10·5	
b. Other robbery...	805	218	27·1	90,782	11,770	13·0	
3. Criminal breach of trust	1,380	402	29·1	1,91,029	43,233	22·6	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	210	26	12·4	60,082	2,389	4·0	
Total ...	32,523	11,932	35·6	25,41,979	5,24,985	20·7	
B.—Non-cognizable.							
5. Extortion	123	9	7·3	2,720	324	11·9	
6. Criminal misappropriation	139	41	29·5	20,515	1,415	6·9	
Total ...	262	50	19·1	23,235	1,739	7·5	

STATEMENT D.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1917.

[Paras. 2 and 6.]

Ranges.	Districts.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables. Foot.	Number of Head Constables. Water.	Number of Head Constables. Mounted.	Number of Constables. Foot.	Number of Constables. Water.	Number of Constables. Mounted.	Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police. To area.	Proportion of Police. To population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																RS.	RS.	RS.									
	Chief Office ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	17	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City ...	1	2	...	1	13	68	35	223	4	1	1,367	40	3	1,758	...	...	...	27	518,660	518,660	22	...	·02	295	20,497	11·7
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjām ...	...	1	2	1	13	58	2	134	...	...	1,023	...	...	1,234	...	...	...	8,380	2,221,292	106,955	43	9	6·8	1,800	4,133	3·3
	Vizagapatam ...	...	1	2	1	14	68	3	166	...	...	1,303	...	...	1,558	...	...	...	8,959	2,565,274	222,960	48	11	5·8	1,647	3,197	2·1
	Jeypore ...	...	1	1	1	8	36	1	78	...	...	501	...	...	627	...	...	...	8,262	624,547	...	29	1	13·2	996	664	1·1
	Godāvari ...	...	1	2	1	12	57	3	130	...	...	1,146	...	...	*1,352	...	...	...	6,221	1,652,859	190,538	35	8	4·6	1,223	6,576	4·9
	Kistna ...	...	1	1	1	10	59	2	134	...	...	1,047	...	...	1,255	...	...	...	5,907	1,997,535	229,570	40	11	4·7	1,592	6,419	5·1
	Guntūr ...	...	1	1	1	9	54	2	112	...	...	930	...	...	1,110	...	...	...	5,735	1,697,551	162,049	39	10	5·2	1,529	6,697	6·0
	Nellore ...	...	1	1	1	11	62	2	132	...	...	980	...	...	1,190	...	...	...	7,978	1,328,152	93,739	48	10	6·7	1,116	3,792	3·2
	Total ...	1	7	10	7	77	394	15	886	...	...	6,930	...	...	8,327	...	...	...	51,437	12,087,210	1,005,811	282	60	6·2	1,452	31,478	3·8
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool ...	...	1	2	2	2	52	3	115	...	...	1,010	...	...	1,187	...	...	...	7,580	935,199	48,614	40	13	6·4	788	3,425	2·9
	Bellary ...	...	1	1	1	10	51	4	120	...	...	954	.	...	1,142	...	...	...	5,714	969,436	143,909	41	10	5·0	849	4,569	3·8
	Anantapur ...	...	1	1	1	9	51	2	105	...	...	769	...	...	939	...	...	...	6,718	963,223	114,290	39	9	7·2	1,026	2,198	3·2
	Cuddapah ...	...	1	1	1	9	51	2	107	...	...	811	...	...	983	...	...	...	5,892	893,998	99,838	39	11	6·0	969	2,956	3·0
	Chittoor ...	...	1	1	1	10	48	2	112	...	...	951	...	..	1,126	...	...	...	5,676	1,238,742	66,963	37	15	5·0	1,100	4,563	4·1
	North Arcot ...	...	1	1	1	9	55	3	142	...	...	1,085	...	..	1,297	...	...	...	4,920	1,960,960	240,843	37	13	3·8	1,512	6,458	5·0
	Chingleput ...	...	1	...	1	10	46	5	136	...	...	1,001	...	..	†1,200	...	...	...	3,072	1,406,008	207,968	33	16	2·6	1,172	7,040	5·8
	Total ...	1	7	7	8	59	354	21	837	...	...	6,581	...	...	7,875	...	...	...	39,572	8,367,566	922,425	266	87	5·0	1,068	31,809	4·0
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot ...	...	1	1	1	8	46	3	113	...	...	938	12	..	1,123	...	...	...	4,208	2,362,566	192,376	30	14	3·7	2,104	7,892	7·0
	Tanjore ...	...	1	1	1	11	53	5	135	...	...	1,218	...	...	1,425	...	...	...	3,727	2,362,689	373,246	35	3	2·6	1,658	8,138	5·7
	Trichinopoly ...	...	1	1	3	3	52	5	136	...	...	1,072	.	...	1,273	...	...	...	4,935	2,107,029	224,333	35	13	3·9	1,655	11,035	6·1
	Madura ...	...	1	1	1	9	65	4	136	...	...	1,058	...	..	‡1,275	...	...	...	4,916	1,932,832	262,241	37	8	3·9	1,516	6,043	6·3
	Rāmnād ...	...	1	1	1	9	43	4	106	...	...	869	...	...	1,034	...	...	...	4,834	1,658,453	300,211	32	8	4·7	1,004	5,889	5·2
	Tinnevelly ...	...	1	2	1	10	53	8	135	...	...	1,319	...	...	1,529	...	...	...	4,353	1,790,619	442,793	37	17	2·8	1,171	5,110	3·3
	Total ...	1	6	7	8	50	312	29	761	...	...	6,474	12	...	7,660	...	...	...	26,973	12,214,188	1,795,200	206	63	[illegible]	1,595	46,207	6·0

* Excludes 1 Sergeant and 13 Constables sanctioned in G.O. No. 1006, Judicial, dated 23rd May 1913, who are to be employed after the removal of the Superintendent's head-quarters to Cocanada.
† Excludes 2 Head Constables and 19 Constables sanctioned in G.O. No. 2444, Judicial, dated 11th November 1914, for the Wireless Station guard at Madras, who are not to be employed for the present.
‡ Includes the strength of the Chitrali guard employed in the district.

STATEMENT D—*concluded.*

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1917—concluded.

Ranges.	Districts.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables. Foot.	Number of Head Constables. Water.	Number of Head Constables. Mounted.	Number of Constables. Foot.	Number of Constables. Water.	Number of Constables. Mounted.	Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police. To area.	Proportion of Police. To population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																RS.	RS.	RS.									
Western Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Salem	...	1	1	1	11	61	3	132	...	...	1,008	..	...	1,218	...	...	...	6,300	1,766,680	118,457	41	15	5·2	1,450	4,656	3·8
	Coimbatore	...	1	1	2	9	58	3	143	...	...	1,089	.	...	1,306	...	...	...	7,196	2,116,564	179,893	37	28	5·5	1,621	7,779	6·0
	The Nilgiris	...	1	...	1	3	14	6	47	...	...	405	...	...	* 477	...	...	...	1,009	118,618	34,780	8	5	2·1	249	1,455	3·1
	South Malabar	...	1	2	1	9	43	9	127	...	...	1,113	...	...	1,305	...	...	...	3,298	2,002,726	234,516	33	17	2·5	1,535	3,828	2·6
	North Malabar	...	1	..	1	6	23	3	60	...	...	525	..	...	619	..	...	...	2,489	1,001,793		18	7	4·0	1,618	1,283	2·1
	South Kanara	...	1	...	1	8	39	3	81	...	...	629	...	...	762	...	...	...	4,021	1,195,227	82,884	26	7	5·3	1,569	1,174	1·5
	Total	1	6	4	7	46	238	27	590	..	...	4,769	...	...	5,688	...	...	...	24,313	8,201,608	650,530	163	79	4·3	1,442	19,675	3·5
The Railway Police.	Railway Police, Madras—																										
	Madras & S.M. Railway					4	29	5	68	...	...	560	...	...	† 668												
	Bengal-Nagpur Railway					1	3	...	6	...	...	53	..	...	63												
	Parlākimedi Light Railway					...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	2												
	Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	45	...	...	1,954	2·5
	Hospet-Kottur and Bellary-Rayadrug Lines					...	...	...	..	...	...	5	...	...	5												
	Railway Police, Trichinopoly—South Indian Railway	...	1	1	...	5	29	7	75	...	...	603	...	...	† 721	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	40	...	...	2,194	3·0
	Total	...	2	2	...	10	61	12	149	...	...	1,225	...	...	1,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	85	...	...	4,148	2·8
	Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	...	2	10	15	...	16	...	...	‡ 23	...	..	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore	...		...		2	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Vizianagram.	...	...	1	...	2	8	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Coimbatore.	...	...	1	...	• 2	8	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Anantapur...	...	...	1	...	2	6	1	8	...	...	...	..	...	18	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1	3	...	13	31	4	38	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	7	§ 33	‖ 35	¶ 40	279	**1,487	143	3,502	4	1	27,386	52	3	32,972	††98,81,104	†† 2,95,198	††1,01,76,302	142,322	41,389,232	4,892,626	978	374	4·3	1,255	153,814	4·7
	Temporary Additional Forces	...	...	...	6	3	17	6	183	1	...	1,975	2	...	2,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes the strength of the Chitrali guard employed in the district.
† Includes orderlies of the Superintendents of the Railway Police.
‡ Includes eleven orderlies.
§ Excludes the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore.
‖ Includes two undistributed and excludes the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Coorg.
¶ Includes seven Deputy Superintendents to take charge of subdivisions when Assistant Superintendents are not available.
** Includes fourteen undistributed reserve.
†† Represents the cost for the official year 1917-18 excluding the final accounts for March 1918—vide letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 423, dated 10th June 1918, read in G.O. No. 1460, Home (Judicial), dated 19th June 1918.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1917.

[Paras. 2, 3, 4 and 5.]

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the force. Number of rifles.	Armament of the force. Number of smooth-bores.	Armament of the force. Number of revolvers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Men.	Punishments. Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Officers.	Punishments. Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Under Police Act. Men.	Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Men.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Men.	Other offences. Officers.	Other offences. Men.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By khillats, presents or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number of constables. Number enlisted during the year.	Number of constables. Of one year and under five years' service.	Number of constables. Of five years and under ten years.	Number of constables. Of ten years and under seventeen years.	Number of constables. Of seventeen years and over.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	Number who have left the force during the year. By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	Number who have left the force during the year. By dismissal.	Number who have left the force during the year. By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	Number who have left the force during the year. By desertion.	Number who have left the force during the year. By death.	Percentage on total actual strength of Admissions into hospital.	Percentage on total actual strength of Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Percentage on total actual strength of Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Chief Office	1	19	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	2	4	3	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	25·0	1·6	...
	Madras City ...	116	1,638	109	1,349	...	1	45	2	38	4	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	389	109	1,348	99	322	313	320	78	41	53	40	51	9	11	49·7	3·3	0·8
Northern Range.	Ganjam	73	1,157	66	1,136	184	424	16	...	8	2	227	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	92	66	972	16	212	292	219	263	24	4	8	7	9	23	126·3	2·5	1·9
	Vizagapatam ...	85	1,469	82	1,433	149	508	24	..	5	...	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	205	82	1,268	70	321	398	254	225	17	14	5	5	11	19	267·6	2·1	1·3
	Jeypore	45	579	40	545	83	351	9	1	8	2	156	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	43	40	392	14	205	147	64	41	5	10	9	4	10	11	117·9	2·8	1·9
	Godavari	72	1,276	70	1,229	147	347	18	...	5	1	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	245	70	1,040	37	266	425	191	183	19	12	5	2	24	16	127·4	3·7	1·2
	Kistna	71	1,181	67	1,095	...	317	19	...	6	5	486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	130	67	980	43	257	311	166	188	32	13	6	6	32	23	161·9	1·0	2·0
	Guntur	65	1,042	63	993	...	257	13	...	12	2	394	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	137	63	928	35	289	306	149	108	16	17	12	3	5	12	180·8	4·5	1·1
	Nellore	75	1,112	75	1,045	...	336	17	...	18	6	355	..	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	236	75	898	61	280	277	160	136	16	25	18	10	36	12	181·9	3·6	1·1
	Total ...	486	7,816	463	7,476	563	2,540	116	1	62	18	2,243	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	26	22	1,088	463	6,478	276	1,830	2,156	1,203	1,139	129	95	63	37	127	116	173·1	2·8	1·5
Central Range.	Kurnool	57	1,125	55	1,036	...	331	21		19	6	376	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	16	...	177	55	829	35	214	287	231	157	10	30	19	3	8	15	241·1	3·2	1·4
	Bellary	65	1,074	57	924	...	286	18	...	9	3	512	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	..	70	57	454	104	344	167	122	75	10	24	9	71	12	19	103·9	3·2	1·9
	Anantapur	62	874	60	802	...	234	14	...	4	...	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	131	60	544	45	228	212	110	108	16	25	4	27	39	13	106·1	3·1	1·5
	Cuddapah	62	918	57	892	...	278	14	1	7	2	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	85	57	654	73	130	273	191	119	14	24	8	4	8	20	226·9	3·4	2·1
	Chittoor	60	1,063	58	937	...	316	19	...	3	2	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	180	58	806	86	234	259	150	101	17	54	3	58	21	11	119·4	5·6	1·1
	North Arcot ...	67	1,227	67	1,113	...	341	17	...	8	1	404	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	6	.	288	67	1,012	42	320	288	177	146	10	30	8	15	13	8	98·0	1·6	0·7
	Chingleput	61	1,137	57	949	...	247	18	...	10	2	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	116	57	870	38	148	317	165	145	10	19	10	8	17	9	103·3	2·3	0·9
	Total ...	434	7,418	411	6,653	...	2,033	121	1	60	16	2,187	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	41	9	1,047	411	5,169	423	1,618	1,803	1,146	851	87	206	61	186	118	95	143·0	3·2	1·3
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	57	1,063	55	1,025	...	309	17	...	14	8	378	...	7	..	...	...	...	.	7	...	469	55	979	45	295	258	161	161	15	26	14	5	13	11	257·1	3·5	1·0
	Tanjore	69	1,353	68	1,220	...	382	17	...	13	3	330	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	180	68	1,193	45	259	270	247	265	16	16	13	11	16	16	120·4	1·8	1·2
	Trichinopoly ...	60	1,208	59	1,159	...	314	17	...	22	2	611	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	432	59	1,147	59	305	333	133	198	21	14	22	8	22	17	73·7	2·6	1·4
	Madura	78	1,194	75	1,116	...	271	18	...	14	1	395	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	243	75	1,114	46	324	310	179	125	15	11	14	9	19	6	120·8	1·8	0·5
	Ramnad	56	975	55	929	81	244	16	...	25	5	491	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	160	55	902	47	304	241	138	100	15	13	25	4	6	10	111·4	2·9	1·0
	Tinnevelly	71	1,454	69	1,425	...	491	24	1	8	7	436	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	199	69	1,397	44	370	471	214	192	22	11	9	3	6	15	151·0	2·8	1·0
	Total ...	391	7,247	381	6,874	81	2,011	109	1	96	26	2,641	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	36	...	1,683	381	6,732	286	1,857	1,883	1,072	1,041	104	91	97	40	82	75	138·1	2·6	1·0

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head constables are shown as men.

STATEMENT E—*concluded.*

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1917—concluded.

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the force. Number of rifles.	Armament of the force. Number of smooth-bores.	Armament of the force. Number of revolvers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Men.	Punishments. Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Officers.	Punishments. Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Punished judicially. Under Police Act. Men.	Punished judicially. Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Punished judicially. Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Men.	Punished judicially. Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Punished judicially. Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Men.	Punished judicially. Other offences. Officers.	Punished judicially. Other offences. Men.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By khillats, presents or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number of constables. Number enlisted during the year.	Number of constables. Of one year and under five years' service.	Number of constables. Of five years and under ten years.	Number of constables. Of ten years and under seventeen years.	Number of constables. Of seventeen years and over.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	Number who have left the force during the year. By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	Number who have left the force during the year. By dismissal.	Number who have left the force during the year. By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	Number who have left the force during the year. By desertion.	Number who have left the force during the year. By death.	Percentage on total actual strength of Admissions into hospital.	Percentage on total actual strength of Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Percentage on total actual strength of Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Western Range.	Salem	75	1,140	67	1,038	...	329	19	1	8	5	207	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	144	67	935	44	268	259	185	152	28	17	9	15	12	8	201·1	3·2	0·7
	Coimbatore ...	70	1,232	70	1,156	...	287	17	...	6	3	330	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	4	6	429	70	1,156	49	317	406	136	106	8	26	6	48	16	17	103·6	2·0	1·4
	The Nilgiris ...	23	452	22	442	...	94	9	...	2	...	148	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	1	...	62	22	442	4	90	216	50	36	1	4	2	4	4	5	149·4	3·8	1·1
	South Malabar ...	61	1,240	60	1,219	239	227	29	...	7	3	493	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	147	60	1,190	25	187	408	287	187	33	15	7	...	7	7	244·6	2·3	0·5
	North Malabar ...	32	585	31	570	...	218	11	...	3	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	60	31	568	11	32	227	158	84	9	4	3	1	...	9	250·6	2·3	1·5
	South Kanara ...	50	710	49	691	...	233	13	1	4	2	136	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	74	49	645	10	96	220	114	173	10	9	5	...	6	4	129·6	2·4	0·5
	Total ...	311	5,359	299	5,116	239	1,388	98	2	30	13	1,429	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	18	8	916	299	4,936	143	990	1,736	930	738	89	75	32	68	45	50	180·6	2·6	0·9
	The Railway Police, Madras	42	696	41	664	...	8	10	...	5	...	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	59	41	658	18	141	257	97	79	8	18	5	3	8	3	50·4	3·7	0·4
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	41	678	40	661	...	8	11	...	2	...	81	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	58	40	661	16	119	284	131	36	6	8	2	2	2	6	40·6	2·5	0·9
	Total ...	83	1,374	81	1,325	...	16	21	...	7	...	277	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	117	81	1,319	34	260	541	228	115	14	26	7	5	10	9	45·5	3·1	0·6
	Criminal Investigation Department.	25	39	24	39	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	24	38	...	10	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9·5	1·1	1·6
	Provincial Training School, Vellore ...	6	3	† 64	3	...	91	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	64	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	61·2	1·0	...
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore ...	11	9	11	‡ 261	...	150	2	...	2	...	26	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	252	252	...	...	...	...	...	39	2	14	69	1	684·2	2·9	0·4
	Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram	11	8	11	§ 237	...	140	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	223	229	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	7	16	4	1,495·6	1·2	1·6
	Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore	11	10	11	‖ 257	...	150	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	230	247	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	23	1	978·4	0·9	0·4
	Central Recruits' School, Anantapur	9	8	9	¶ 162	...	125	2	...	15	...	52	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	132	154	...	...	...	...	...	11	15	1	40	...	527·5	2·8	...
	Total ...	48	38	106	920	...	656	12	...	17	...	79	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	840	882	...	...	...	...	1	78	17	43	148	6	890·3	1·9	0·6
	Grand Total ...	* 1,909	30,948	1,875	29,771	883	8,645	531	7	310	77	** 9,394	...	35	...	...	...	2	2	139	51	5,243	1,875	26,879	2,145	6,891	8,446	4,909	3,962	465	624	317	432	539	363	171·1	2·8	1·1

NOTE.—(1) This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head constables are shown as men.

(2) The difference in the sanctioned strength of officers and men between the armament statement and this statement is due to the fact that in the armament statement six Sub-Inspectors and three constables sanctioned temporarily for Kurnool and Coimbatore districts in connexion with the subdivision scheme have been included and the one Sub-Inspector of the Cuddalore Port Police permanently sanctioned during the year has been excluded. In addition to these the variation in the actual strength is also due to revised figures furnished by certain Superintendents.

* Includes an undistributed reserve of 14 Sub-Inspectors.
† Includes 58 probationary Sub-Inspectors under training in the school.
‡ Includes 252 recruits of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.
§ Includes 229 recruits of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.
‖ Includes 247 recruits of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.
¶ Includes 154 recruits of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.
** Includes 6,511 men punished by blackmarks only.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF CRIMINAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

DURING 1917-18.

With reference to the working of criminal settlements during the year 1917-18, I have the honour to report that the following settlements were in existence during the period:—

Sitanagaram	Guntūr district.
Stuartpuram	Guntūr district.
Guntūr	Guntūr district.
Kalichedu	Nellore district.
Kavali	Nellore district.
Aziznagar	South Arcot district.
Stuartpet	South Arcot district.
Bhumannagadda	Chittoor district.
Pallavaram	Chingleput district.
Perambur	Madras City.
Pilliarpatti	Tanjore district.

Besides the above which are worked under section 16, Criminal Tribes Act, there are the following:—

Kulasekharapatnam	Tinnevelly district, worked under section 12, Criminal Tribes Act,

and the voluntary settlements—

Siddapuram	Kurnool district,
The Kallar settlement	Madura district,

and also a criminal settlement for boys at Bangalore and Closepet of Mysore State and one for girls at Nellore.

Taken as a whole the settlements have shown some advance during the year. Steps continue to be taken to deal with those settlements which show no improvement and with a view to put things on a better footing in this direction, Pilliarpatti and Stuartpet have been closed down and steps are being taken to eventually abolish Kalichedu and Sitanagaram both of which settlements have been unsatisfactory and have given much trouble.

In the case of Pilliarpatti, it was decided to release the settlers and treat them under section 10 of the Act, but in the case of other settlements this solution of the difficulty is impossible and it is necessary before abolishing the one settlement to find another to which the settlers can be transferred. This necessarily makes progress in our scheme slow and when it is decided to abolish a settlement the object can only be attained gradually.

My proposal for appointing a whole-time officer to be in charge of criminal tribes operations was not approved by Government. As a consequence much more work and responsibility have been thrown on my shoulders than I can possibly find time for. On the financial side the present system has been particularly worrying and unsatisfactory. It is now proposed to again give the major control to District Magistrates with myself more in the position of an advising officer.

The number of persons dealt with in settlements at the end of the year was 6,329 against 6,359 in 1916.

As a whole there has been less trouble in dealing with settlers this year than in the preceding one. The chief trouble has been with Stuartpet and Kalichedu, the cause for which was remarked on by me in my last year's report. Some of the settlements have been unsuitably staffed or understaffed during the year. The attention of the Salvation Army has been called to this and I have no doubt they are doing their best to meet requirements, but owing to existing circumstances, it is not easy for them to find suitable officials.

Also settlement work is almost entirely under the direct personal control of Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker and their absence on a visit to Europe has to some extent retarded progress.

I have the following remarks to make on settlements taken individually:—

Sitanagaram (Salvation Army control).—The progress of this settlement has continued unsatisfactory. It was visited by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman during the year and a decision arrived at to abolish it as opportunity occurred. I have recently put up proposals to Government for the transfer of the bulk of the settlers to Stuartpuram leaving only Gang No. 9 here. There is a considerable amount of very good land here and with reduced numbers and proper

control there should, in my opinion, be no trouble in dealing with the remaining settlers until such time as a better arrangement can be made.

Stuartpuram (Salvation Army control).—This settlement continues to progress under the efficient management of Captain Robilliard. During most of the year he has been working single-handed and assistance is much required. There are now 1,223 settlers and we are continually adding to the number. The older settlers are self-supporting and the new ones are all doing well. There is still room for extension. There is little doubt that the settlement will become our most important as well as our most financially successful.

Guntur (Salvation Army control).—This settlement from being a prisoners' home has now been converted into a reformatory settlement for Telugu tribes—the scheme being to transfer here members of settlements whose behaviour is unsatisfactory. The scheme was originally suggested by Commissioner Booth Tucker. It is too early to give an opinion on its working but I think it would be a mistake to be over-optimistic. The settlers being the "bad hats" of tribes who are themselves not addicted to honest labour it will not be surprising to find that all industries on which they may be put will be run at a loss. I think it is as well to point out now that Government will have to be prepared to face this deficit. It is also obvious that in dealing with these "hard cases" who have not been amenable to ordinary settlement discipline, the control will have to be very firm. On the bright side of the question there is no doubt that the removal of such men or the threat of it will be an asset in the working of our ordinary settlements.

Kalichedu (Government settlement).—Under Mr. Clift's management the settlement has given no particular trouble during the year. It was decided sometime ago to abolish it gradually and during the year transfers have continued to be made to Kavali. I have now sent up proposals for its total abolition, the remaining members except Dommaras to go to Kavali at once. The Dommaras will be considered members of the Kavali settlement but will be left where they are on an arrangement for employment with a Mica Company. This arrangement will, I hope, end our trouble with this settlement which has been a source of nuisance ever since it was started.

Kavali (Rev. Mr. Bawden).—The Alur agricultural scheme connected with this settlement has come into operation during the year and some of the settlers are now on the land. For the others contract work is found. The settlement under Mr. Bawden's efficient control continues to do well but is expensive as compared with our Salvation Army settlements. The land scheme had during the year some set-back owing to floods but on the whole the scheme is promising and better results may be expected this year. Mr. Bawden continues to give the settlers a large amount of liberty without any bad results being apparent.

Aziznagar (Salvation Army control).—This settlement has worked more smoothly during the year, but much remains to be done. Government advanced some Rs. 7,000 out of the Rs. 18,000 asked for by me for reclaiming land. A certain amount has been broken up and brought under cultivation but more money is urgently required to continue the work. The new manager Captain Beattie has worked well but he requires more assistance. I think that if money is forthcoming for further reclamation a considerable improvement may be expected by the end of this year.

It is, I think, owing to the fact that this settlement is too close to the settlers' original villages, that an amount of restlessness and unwillingness to settle down is noticeable.

Stuartpet (Salvation Army and Government control).—This settlement has been officially closed, a number of the settlers being sent to the industrial settlements of Pallavaram and Perambur. However owing to want of accommodation a certain number had to be left behind and these owing to want of employment are since being supported by Government. Immediately Government provide accommodation at Pallavaram their transfer can be effected.

Pallavaram (Salvation Army control).—This settlement was started to find employment for the Stuartpet settlers. The original idea was to employ them on stone quarrying but it was since found more profitable and satisfactory to employ them on leather work supplied by Messrs. Chambers & Co. We were also fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Martin as manager and he has made what is undoubtedly a big success of this settlement. As I have pointed out above I wish to enlarge this settlement as soon as accommodation is built.

Perambur (Salvation Army control).—This was formerly a prisoners' home. The settlers here are of the same tribe as at Pallavaram and are employed on leather work, but are perhaps not as good workers taken as a whole. Results have been moderately successful but as compared with Pallavaram the settlement has been a disappointment. An improvement in the current year may be expected.

Bhumannagadda (Salvation Army control).—This settlement has given no particular trouble and under Captain Green is being carried on satisfactorily.

Pilliarpatti (Government control).—This unsatisfactory little settlement was abolished during the year, the settlers being released and treated under section 10 in their villages. It remains a warning of the starting of settlements without sufficient knowledge of the difficulties involved.

As regards the girls' school at Nellore and the boys' school now at Bangalore and Closepet of Mysore State, I think both establishments serve some useful purpose. As to what will be done with these children when educated to a certain point, some solution will eventually have to be found. I doubt if the training is such as will make them content to settle down to ordinary village life. The boys are employed on silk reeling and will, I presume, eventually learn silk weaving.

Of other settlements not under section 16, we have :

Kulasekharapatnam (Mr. Weth's control).—It has been suggested to apply section 16. In the meantime paying employment is found for the settlers and there has been no trouble.

Siddapuram (Government control).—From reports received the settlement has been carried on satisfactorily.

Kallar Settlement, Madura (Missionary control).—This is a somewhat ambitious agricultural scheme regarding which it is too early to comment.

I have before expressed my opinion that I have not much faith in any criminal settlement, not of a compulsory character.

Taken as a whole our criminal settlements show a distinct improvement during the year.

MADRAS,
25th March 1918.

P. HANNYNGTON,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police,
Railways and C.I.D.

APPENDIX C.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1917.

There were no changes in gazetted officers during the year, the appointments of Deputy Commissioner being held by Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu (northern range) and Mr. L. Withinshaw (southern range) and of Assistant Commissioner by Rao Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai.

Strength and health of the force.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the 31st December 1917 was 1,754, the same as in the previous year.

At the end of the year the constabulary numbered 1,349 being 289 under strength. The vacancies increased by 37 from 252 in 1916. Of the men enlisted during the year, 101 remained in the force at the end of the year. Four constables were received on transfer from the mufassal police. The casualties among the constabulary, excluding men enlisted during the year, numbered 142.

As it was clearly necessary that the pay of the constables should be raised, partly as a stimulant to recruiting and partly to provide a salary more commensurate with the present cost of living, it was decided to endeavour to reduce the sanctioned strength. Accordingly a re-allocation of the constabulary was worked out on a scheme devised by Mr. Withinshaw and proposals were submitted to Government to raise the initial pay of the constables from Rs. 11 to Rs. 14, at the same time effecting a reduction in strength of 3 head constables and 220 constables, being 13·6 per cent of the constabulary.

After the end of the year the Government passed orders accepting the reduction of the force but granting an increase of pay of Rs. 2 only, i.e., to Rs. 13. This has actually resulted in a saving to Government in the sanctioned cost of the salaries of the constabulary. The scheme was introduced from the 1st of January 1918, and it remains to be seen how far it will affect recruiting. The grain compensation allowance (Rs. 1–8–0) of the constabulary was abolished in 1915 when the pay was raised by two rupees. I notice, however, that both in Bombay and Calcutta this allowance is still drawn, and I think that it is probable that I shall have to apply to Government in the near future to restore this allowance.

The war has unfavourably affected the recruitment of European Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants. At the end of the year the establishment of the former was seven under strength and of the latter, six. Four European Sub-Inspectors were recruited and sent to Vellore.

One Sergeant was entertained temporarily. During the year one Sergeant was dismissed and the probation of another terminated. One Sergeant resigned without permission to rejoin the Army, and another was made a Sub-Inspector.

The pay of Sergeants was raised from Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 110, to Rs. 90 rising to Rs. 120, in December 1916.

The daily average of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 48·05 as against 71·82 last year.

This improvement appears to have been mainly due to the decline of malaria in Madras. It may also be hoped that the increased provision of lines has contributed thereto.

Cost.

3. The total cost of the force was Rs. 5,86,761 as against Rs. 5,79,586 in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the higher rate of pay sanctioned for Sergeants in December 1916.

Conduct.

4. The following are the statistics of departmental punishments awarded during the year :—

For all offences including absence without leave—	1916.	1917.
Number punished with blackmarks only	472	395
Number fined	58	29
Number suspended	20	49
Number reduced	70	64
Number dismissed	18	40
	638	577
Percentage punished	42·6	39·5
Percentage punished for offences other than absence without leave	36·9	32·0

The number of dismissals was large. Eleven were under the blackmark rules, eight for desertion or absence without leave, six on account of judicial punishments and the remainder, fifteen, for serious offences, mainly dishonesty and disorderly conduct.

Of the reductions thirty-four were under the blackmark rules. The number of black-marks awarded declined by 16 per cent.

The following are the statistics of deferred punishments:—

(1) Awarded in 1916 in which final orders had not been passed in 1916 74
(2) Awarded in 1917 261
(3) Number confirmed 84
(4) Number remitted 156
(5) Number pending at the end of the year 95

Sixteen men were judicially punished during the year, the same number as in the previous year. The only conviction for an offence committed in his official capacity was that of a constable who misappropriated money collected upon distress warrants which he had to execute.

One constable was convicted of burglary and most of the other convictions were for assault or hurt.

Conduct has been fair on the whole and discipline well maintained.

Rewards.

5. Three hundred and eighty-nine officers and men of the City police were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 3,960 during the year, the corresponding figures for 1916 being 369 and Rs. 3,504. Rewards to the value of Rs. 943 were granted to private individuals as against Rs. 913 in the previous year.

Probationary Sub-Inspectors.

6. Of the thirteen probationary Sub-Inspectors who were reported to be on probation at the end of 1916, seven were confirmed, one resigned, the probation of two was extended on account of failure to pass the practical examination and Vernacular test and three continued to be on probation.

Of the four Sub-Inspectors sent to Vellore for training in 1916 one resigned while at the school and three are on probation. There were therefore eight Sub-Inspectors on probation at the end of the year 1917. Seven Sub-Inspectors were sent to the Vellore School for training in the year.

Mounted men.

7. Mounted drill was held regularly twice a week under Mr. Withinshaw, who again taught the men a musical ride which was performed at the People's Park Fair at Christmas time.

The number of horses has fallen considerably under the sanctioned strength. The Military department, who were applied to by Government for some remounts, were unable to accede to the request.

Inquests.

8. Two hundred and five inquests were held during the year as against 159 in the previous year. No prosecution was instituted for culpable negligence contributing to accidental deaths from drowning.

Fires.

9. There were twenty-four cases of accidental fire involving a loss of property valued at Rs. 3,675.

Stray children.

10. Four hundred and eighteen stray children were restored to their parents or guardians and 600 injured and helpless persons were taken to hospitals or other institutions.

Lunatics.

11. Forty-six lunatics were sent to the Asylum at Madras as against 65 in 1916.

Stray dogs.

12. The number of stray dogs destroyed in the lethal chambers was 11,210 as compared with 8,698 in the previous year.

Crime.

13. The annexed statement gives the statistics of crime for the past three years :—

Statement A—Police Cases.

Offences.	Year.	Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		Total reported.	Considered true.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total crime.							
						RS.	RS.
Classes I to V.—Offences under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1915	2,015	1,781	1,115	883	1,08,200	29,473
	1916	2,294	2,005	1,349	1,144	1,31,270	44,588
	1917	2,452	2,183	1,216	1,007	2,06,664	38,707
Class VI.—Nuisances, offences against religion and offences under special and local laws.	1915	28,586	28,551	33,987	33,633	...	...
	1916	29,551	29,522	34,598	34,097	...	...
	1917	18,057	18,027	21,427	21,048	...	...

Statement A—Police Cases—cont.

Offences.	year.	Cases. Total reported.	Cases. Considered true.	Persons. Tried.	Persons. Convicted.	Property. Lost.	Property. Recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grave crimes.						RS.	RS.
Murder	1915	8	8	7	4	...	...
	1916	6	4	6	2	82	...
	1917	10	8	7	7	...	...
Dacoity	1915	3	1	3	...	18	...
	1916	2	...	6	...	...	...
	1917	1	1	...	...	...	...
Robbery	1915	10	5	7	7	384	220
	1916	12	6	12	10	350	5
	1917	6	3	...	...	201	...
House-breaking	1915	315	298	107	85	36,033	4,836
	1916	338	313	131	106	38,627	6,475
	1917	473	449	155	122	58,173	12,826
Cattle-theft	1915	16	13	15	12	262	241
	1916	15	11	13	8	372	340
	1917	9	7	6	5	167	160
Theft (ordinary)	1915	1,215	1,115	633	540	60,307	20,457
	1916	1,391	1,260	769	697	60,825	21,288
	1917	1,486	1,347	690	613	85,002	14,844

The total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, etc., reported during the year was 2,438 as compared with 2,322 in 1916 and 2,127 in 1915, the increase (116 cases) being under house-breakings with theft (136) and theft (89).

Nuisance cases fell from 22,122 in 1916 to 11,515 and cognizable cases under special and local laws, from 7,400 to 6,516. These latter cases are almost all under the Police Act, the great majority being for drunken and disorderly behaviour, in which cases there has been a considerable decline.

The large fall in nuisance cases is due partly to the revised system of duty under which fewer day-beat constables are employed and partly to the better observance of the regulations by traffic, but chiefly to orders prohibiting cases of obstruction by petty stall-holders and of urinating being taken up in unimportant areas and restricting the prosecution of cases of obstruction by vehicles.

Murder.

14. There were eight true cases of murder of which five ended in conviction during the year.

Two cases were due to quarrels, one between relations and the other between rival factions. In another case a rowdy stabbed a passer-by mistaking him for a rival. In one case, a man quarrelled with, and stabbed, his mistress. In another case two brothers under the influence of liquor rushed on a passer-by in Georgetown and stabbed him, the motive being unknown. One of them is still absconding. The victims in the two undetected cases were women, one of whom was killed by a blow on the head given by one of a gang of dacoits from Tinnevelly district whilst making their escape after committing dacoity and the other was apparently murdered from jealousy but no clue to the perpetrator was discovered.

The remaining case in which one man stabbed another on account of a petty quarrel was under trial at the end of the year.

Dacoity.

15. A dacoity occurred in the hamlet of Vyasarpadi where a large gang broke into a house, beat some of the inhabitants, and ransacked a room in which, however, they found nothing of value. Taking alarm they beat a hasty retreat during which one of them killed a woman, who came into the street attracted by the noise, by striking her on the head. This gang has been satisfactorily proved by the Tinnevelly police to have come from the neighbourhood of Kovilpatti acting upon the information of a Mudali, sometime resident in Madras, but a native of North Arcot district. The members of the gang, to whom other dacoities have been traced, are under trial in Tinnevelly under sections 399 and 402 of the Indian Penal Code.

Burglary.

16. The number of true cases of house-breaking during the year increased by 136, from 313 in 1916 or by 43 per cent.

Speaking generally, the increase in burglary and theft may be partly due to the rise in the cost of living. Another cause may be the high price of metal, which makes the theft of small metal articles unusually profitable.

In particular, the increase in the number of burglaries is attributable to the fact that several criminals, working singly or in small associations, committed a series of crimes before being caught. It is satisfactory to note that before the end of the year a large majority of these criminals had been detected and convicted.

The average value of the stolen property in burglary cases has been Rs. 130 and in a large proportion of the cases it has been very small.

A series of burglaries was committed in Mount Road shops and in shops in Georgetown between Saturdays and Mondays. Finally the perpetrator, or one of the perpetrators, was detected by means of finger impressions, which he left on the glass of a cabinet in a shop in Popham's Broadway. The finger impressions were identified by the Finger-print Bureau as those of one of the K.D's. of the City. He has been convicted on that evidence but his appeal to the High Court has not yet been heard. This thief had an extraordinary predilection for fountain pen nibs and would remove little else but them and cash. How he disposed of the nibs, of which he stole large quantities, remains a mystery.

A large number of petty burglaries were committed in the Mylapore and Adyar areas chiefly in kitchens and godowns attached to bungalows. Finally the thief was caught red-handed by a police patrol and proved to be a criminal of the Chingleput district.

A series of burglaries in Marwari shops in Georgetown, which had baffled the police for some time, was skilfully detected upon information obtained.

Some Muhammadans from Jodhpur and Banias from Surat, employed here as dyers and servants respectively, were also discovered to have associated themselves for the purpose of committing burglaries. They were eventually detected and five of them convicted.

Theft.

17. True cases of theft rose by 89 from 1,273 to 1,362 or by 7 per cent. The average amount lost in a case is Rs. 63.

No case calls for special mention. The cases in which most property has been lost have been cases of theft of cash from Indian firms, undoubtedly committed by relations of the partners.

Receiving stolen property.

18. A case which attracted considerable notice was one in which E. D. Smith, a tailor in the Mount Road, was convicted of receiving property stolen from the Army Clothing Factory and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The property was seized, when in his possession, by the police, who were keeping a watch over his premises as the result of information received.

Prosecutions for belonging to a gang of thieves.

19. Two prosecutions under section 401, Indian Penal Code, for belonging to a gang of thieves against Donga Dasaris of registered C.I.D. gangs of South Arcot and North Arcot districts were brought to a successful conclusion at two different sessions of the High Court. Nine persons were convicted receiving heavy sentences.

Arrests by night patrols and of outside criminals.

20. Some very useful work was done by night patrol parties in arresting criminals and in several instances the timely recognition and arrest of criminals from outside the City has prevented an outbreak of crime.

Gambling and opium dens.

21. Five gambling houses were raided during the year and 40 persons were convicted of gaming. Six persons were prosecuted and convicted for keeping common gaming houses.

Sixteen persons were convicted under the Opium Act mostly keepers of opium dens. The Harbour police arrested the assistant carpenter, a Chinaman, of the S.S. "Tara" with 318 tolas of contraband opium which he was endeavouring to smuggle on board ship. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

An Inspector of the Intelligence Department arrested two persons while bringing into Madras 360 tolas of illicit ganja. The offenders were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each, and the Commissioner of Excise awarded the Inspector a reward of Rs. 50.

Motor Vehicles Act.

22. Prosecutions were instituted under the Act against 93 persons during the year, of whom 84 were convicted and 9 discharged.

Thirteen persons were convicted for rash or negligent driving, forty-nine persons for disobeying the directions of police officers or for driving on the wrong side or driving or standing without lights, and six persons for driving without a licence.

Fatal accidents attributable to the presence of a motor-vehicle numbered 10.

Marine and Harbour Police.

23. The work which war conditions impose upon the Harbour Police continued to be satisfactorily performed under the personal direction of Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu.

The Chairman of the Madras Port Trust has made the following remarks in his Administration Report for 1916–17 :—

"With the aid of their motor launch the police were able to catch a much greater number than heretofore of trespassers in the harbour water area. But in spite of the number of convictions, trespassing was as rife as ever until towards the close of the year, when the magistracy taking a more serious view of these cases imposed substantial fines; since then there has been a marked decrease in the number of trespassers. Eighty cognizable cases, mostly thefts, were reported and 65 convictions were obtained. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 2,166 and Rs. 1,777 was recovered. Two cases of smuggling opium, in one case 165 and in the other 318 tolas, were discovered by the police, and the offenders were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment in addition to fines. These detections were in addition to a case detected by the Customs officials. For trespass in the harbour premises 203 persons were prosecuted

under the provision of the City Police Act. The checking of passengers and their passports and the enforcement of the Ingress into India Ordinance has been smoothly carried out by the police. The relations between the police under the Deputy Commissioner Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu and the harbour officials continue to be of the most cordial nature."

Intelligence Department.

24. The work of the Intelligence department has been heavy owing to the continuance of war conditions and the political activity prevailing during the year. This branch of its work has been very satisfactorily carried out. There have been a few cases of skilful detection of thefts and a satisfactory check has been put upon the practice of making bogus collections on behalf of poor schools by the conviction of three offenders.

Property lost and recovered.

25. Property stolen amounted to Rs. 2,06,664 out of which property worth Rs. 38,707 was recovered.

Escapes.

26. Five prisoners escaped from police custody during the year and were recaptured. The police were held free from blame in all the cases.

Fales cases.

27. The number of cases struck off as maliciously and wilfully false was 72 as against 70 in 1916. One person was prosecuted and convicted for making a false complaint.

Out of 1,063 cases, excluding those under special and local laws and nuisance cases, prosecuted by the police, only one case was declared false after trial.

Cases referred by Magistrates.

28. Thirty-one cognizable cases were referred to the police by the Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, of which 8 were struck off as false. Three non-cognizable cases were referred, none of which were found true.

Prevention.

29. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of the year was 466 against 524 in 1916. Fifty-nine bad characters were newly registered. Eighty-seven registered bad characters were convicted during the year. Two hundred and twenty persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as compared with 181 in the previous year. The number of persons ordered to notify change of residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 43 as against 84 in 1916. Seven persons were prosecuted and convicted for breach of the rules.

Finger-prints of 798 persons were sent for record and 1,087 references regarding the identity of suspected persons were made to the Finger-print Bureau which traced convictions in 292 cases.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 20 persons, of whom 12 were bound over during the year. Of these 10 were habitual burglars or thieves and the rest petty thieves.

Results in cases prosecuted.

30. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances, etc., and offences against religion brought to trial and decided during the year was 921 of which 883 or 95·9 per cent ended in conviction. The percentage last year was 97·2 per cent. During the year the personnel of the stipendiary Presidency Magistrates underwent a complete change.

The two Prosecuting Inspectors appeared in 919 cases of which 839 ended in conviction. The two Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors, who also conduct the prosecution of petty cases before the Bench Courts at Egmore and Georgetown, appeared in 461 cases before the stipendiary Magistrates, of which 394 cases ended in conviction.

Licences.

31. The following licences were issued by the Commissioner of Police during the year 1917 under the various Acts:—

Under the Arms Act.

		1916.	1917.
Licence	to import arms and military stores (Form II)	72	41
Do.	to import arms and military stores by land (Form III) ...	15	6
Do.	to export arms and military stores by sea (Form V) ...	15	18
Do.	to export arms and military stores by land or river to Native States and foreign territories (Form VII) ...	88	106
Do.	to export arms and military stores by land or river to British territories through Native States (Form VII).	336	263
Do.	to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VIII)	165	163
Do.	to manufacture, sell and possess arms (Form XI)... ...	1	1
Do.	to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form XII)	19	18
Do.	to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XV) ...	30	31
Do.	to possess firearms (Form XV)	3	4
Do.	to possess arms and ammunition for personal use including renewals during the year (Form XVI)	278	269
Do.	to go armed on a journey (Form XIX)	5	11

Under the Explosives Act.

	1916.	1917.
Licence to import explosives (Form I)	109	63
General licence to transport explosives (Form II)	63	64
Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form A) ...	15	13
Do. to possess and sell explosives (Form B)	148	145
Do. to possess gunpowder, etc. (Form C)	2	3
Do. to possess explosives generally (Form F)	1	1
Do. to possess explosives (other than fulminates) and to sell explosives from a magazine (Form J)	5	6

Under the Petroleum Act.

Licence to possess carbide of calcium (Form B)	11	9
General licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form C)	8	8
Special licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form D)	...	...
Licence to possess and transport petrol for owners of motor-vehicles (Form F)	21	543

Under the Emigration Act.

Emigration sub-depot licence	11	7 *

Under the Poisons Act.

Licence to possess and sell poisons	4	50

Under the City Police Act.

Licence for hotels, eating, coffee and boarding houses, etc.	920	953
Do. for toddy, liquor, ganja, opium shops, etc.	166	152
General licence for music for religious institutions	106	144
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquors	36	39
Licence for gymnasium	6	6
Do. for places of public resort	48	69
Other music licences	5,624	5,486

Under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Number of motor-cars and cycles registered	570	330
Do. drivers' licences issued, including renewals	2,972	3,060

Under the Hackney Carriage Act.

Number of hackney carriages registered	1,986	1,990
Do. rickshaws registered	649	714
Do. drivers' licences issued	2,863	3,014
Do. rickshawmen's licences issued	1,178	1,327

Hackney Carriage Act.

32. Rs. 4,554-9-0 as against Rs. 4,445-8-9 in 1916 were collected as fees under the Hackney Carriage Act during the year. The expenditure was Rs. 6,327-3-10 as against Rs. 5,827-4-8 in 1916, the increase being due to the purchase of enamelledware plates.

The punishments inflicted are still far from being deterrent. The prosecutions under the Act fell from 9,414 in 1916 to 8,073.

Prisoners' Home and Reformatory Settlement.

33. During the year the Government decided not to send any more ex-convicts to the Prisoners' Home managed by the Salvation Army with the result that at the end of the year there were only eleven ex-convicts remaining. Fourteen of the inmates of the Prisoners' Home absconded during the year of whom four are still at large. Six of the twenty-one ex-convicts who were at large at the end of 1916 were arrested during the year and therefore the total number still at large is nineteen.

Three cases of theft were traced to the ex-convicts whilst residing in the Prisoners' Home.

The Industrial school for children of criminal tribes placed in settlements was closed and the children transferred to other schools.

During the year a reformatory settlement for Veppur Paraiyas was established under the management of the Salvation Army, the inmates of which at the end of the year were composed of the following persons :—

52 men, 59 women and 84 children.

General.

34. (1) *Registration Ordinance and Indian Defence Force.*—The work of registration under the Indian Registration Ordinance, 1917, was very satisfactorily carried out under Mr. Withinshaw's direction. This entailed considerable work upon the police.

* All the licences were cancelled subsequently under G.O. No. 285, dated 18th March 1917.

An immense amount of clerical work and a certain amount of executive work has had to be performed in connexion with the Indian Defence Force, especially the Indian section. This additional work has been carried out by my office with great willingness and efficiency and my thanks are due to the manager and clerks who have shouldered the burden so cheerfully without any extra assistance.

(2) During the year the whole system of duties was re-arranged and the duty of traffic control separated from the police stations and worked centrally for each range. The re-arrangement of duty has resulted in a reduction of the hours of duty of the constabulary.

(3) *Sports.*—In spite of losses due to resignations, etc., the City police continued to be able to take some part in sport, and were particularly successful in the garrison sports.

(4) *Challenge shield for drill and setting up.*—The police of D-1 Wallajah Road Station again won for the sixth time the challenge shield for drill and setting up.

(5) *Ambulance instruction.*—Up to the end of the year, 1,519 officers and men of the City police had received instruction in "First-aid to the injured" of whom 915 qualified for certificates.

Twenty-seven teams competed in the Presidency police competition held in January 1917. The D-1 officers' team won the first prize, the second and third prizes going to head constables of A. Reserve and constables of G. Division.

The prizes at the City police competition were won by the following teams:—

Officers' team.	D. Division—first prize. M. Division—second prize.
Head Constables.	C. Division—first prize. G. Division—second prize.
Constables' team.	E. Division—first prize. M. Division—second prize.

(6) *Housing the Force.*—Quarters for two Inspectors, eight European Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants and two Indian Sub-Inspectors, and blocks of lines for the men of two stations were completed during the year.

Quarters for seven Inspectors, 32 European Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants, five Indian Sub-Inspectors and lines for 100 head constables and 508 constables now exist.

(7) *Park Fair and Exhibition.*—The heavy bundobust duty necessitated by the Park Fair and Industrial Exhibition was well performed and little crime was reported during the occasion.

The force have again given up the remuneration to which they were entitled in favour of the war fund.

The City police performed a musical ride and a torch-light tattoo.

(8) *Viceroy's Visit.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India visited Madras in the middle of December and the necessary police arrangements for their visit were duly carried through.

Work of officers.

35. The Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioner worked with their accustomed devotion to duty. Of the Divisional Inspectors, Inspector M.R.Ry. Jagadisa Ayyar, who has the most arduous division in the City comprising the greater part of Georgetown, the working of which he has greatly improved, and Inspector M.R.Ry. Rhenius Pillai of the Beach division deserve especial commendation. Prosecuting Inspector M.R.Ry. Padmanabha Nayudu's work was as usual of a high quality. The Reserve Inspector, Mr. North, was in charge of the police arrangements at Government House during His Excellency the Viceroy's visit and worked throughout the year with conspicuous energy.

The work of Inspectors M.R.Ry. Jnanaprakasam Pillai and Muhammad Kalimullah Sahib Chida of the Intelligence Department has been consistently good.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, MADRAS,
19th *February* 1918.

F. ARMITAGE,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX D.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

Return showing the number of justifiable homicides, suicides and accidental deaths for the year 1917, classified according to the results of the investigations held under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code. [Para. 23.]

Ranges.	Districts.	Justifiable homicides.					Suicides.					Accidental deaths.					Found dead, injuries and causes unknown.					Deaths from drinking.				
		Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.		
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Madras City ...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	29	...	57	47	19	29	15	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjām ...	...	...	...	...	...	38	1	40	...	79	329	124	170	97	720	3	...	...	1	4	3	1	...	...	4
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	106	...	164	209	143	131	62	545	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	11	169	46	64	27	306	6	...	...	...	6	8	...	1	...	9
	Gōdāvari ...	4	...	...	...	4	59	2	113	2	176	94	69	57	46	266	12	1	7	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	1	...	...	...	1	31	...	82	...	113	62	56	81	37	236	18	...	9	2	29	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntūr ...	1	...	...	...	1	59	...	114	...	173	129	66	128	72	395	4	...	1	...	5	3	...	1	...	4
	Nellore ...	1	...	...	...	1	35	...	129	...	164	120	46	159	65	390	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7	...	...	...	7	289	3	586	2	880	1,112	550	790	406	2,858	45	1	18	3	67	17	1	2	...	20
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	1	...	...	...	1	42	...	86	3	131	67	39	90	32	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	29	2	65	...	96	52	46	73	31	202	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
	Anantapur ...	2	...	...	...	2	21	...	69	...	90	99	42	165	40	346	3	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	4	...	...	...	4	38	...	149	2	189	61	35	141	36	273	2	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	1
	Chittoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	33	...	51	74	71	173	84	402	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	46	...	98	182	147	280	127	736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1	38	...	66	96	98	133	96	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7	...	...	...	7	227	3	486	5	721	631	478	1,055	446	2,610	5	...	8	...	13	2	...	1	...	3
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	44	3	95	156	120	151	89	516	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
	Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	38	1	82	111	100	88	94	393	1	1	1	2	5	1	...	...	...	1
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	45	4	54	...	103	159	118	186	92	555	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Madura ...	1	...	...	...	1	35	...	79	...	114	109	88	153	83	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rāmnād ...	1	...	...	...	1	27		43	...	70	47	62	74	45	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly ...	1	...	...	...	1	24	1	56	...	81	49	47	60	44	200	6	...	2	...	8	1	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	3	...	...	...	3	222	5	314	4	545	631	535	712	447	2,325	8	1	3	2	14	6	...	...	...	6
Western Range.	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	119	4	186	149	156	237	138	680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	2	...	...	...	2	53	2	118	3	176	149	72	207	64	492	4	1	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
	The Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	13	8	...	2	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	South Malabar ...	1	...	...	...	1	34	...	29	1	64	249	122	94	81	546	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	North Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	42	3	16	...	61	120	37	42	29	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Kanara ...	1	...	...	...	1	31	5	27	3	66	118	120	90	104	432	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	...	...	...	4	229	10	316	11	566	793	507	672	417	2,389	9	1	4	...	14	2	...	...	...	2
	The Railway Police, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	9	1	25	86	5	30	2	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	4	...	16	66	9	24	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	13	1	41	152	14	54	3	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ..	21	...	...	...	21	1,021	22	1,744	23	2,810	3,366	2,103	3,312	1,734	10,515	67	3	33	5	108	27	1	3	...	31

Return showing the number of justifiable homicides, suicides and accidental deaths for the year 1917, *classified according to the results of the investigations held under section* 174, *Criminal Procedure Code*—concluded.

Ranges.	Districts—*cont.*	Deaths from neglect or want.					Deaths from exposure.					Deaths from other causes.					Total.				Grand Total.	
		Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Males.	Females.
		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	Madras City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	5	...	16	85	20	63	15	105	78
Northern Range.	Ganjām ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	373	127	210	98	500	308
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	272	143	240	62	415	302
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	46	67	27	238	94
	Gōdāvari ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	171	72	180	48	243	228
	Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	3	1	29	136	57	175	40	193	215
	Guntūr ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	5	200	67	245	72	267	317
	Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	46	289	65	204	354
	Total ...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	31	3	9	1	44	1,502	558	1,406	412	2,060	1,818
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	39	176	35	149	211
	Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	81	48	141	31	129	172
	Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	11	2	33	145	42	250	42	187	292
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	35	292	38	141	330
	Chittoor ...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	9	101	71	209	84	172	293
	North Arcot ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	50	1	22	3	76	285	148	348	130	433	478
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	99	171	96	222	267
	Total ...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	77	1	36	5	119	951	482	1,587	456	1,433	2,043
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	60	2	30	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	270	122	225	92	392	317
	Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	101	127	97	257	224
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	122	240	92	328	332
	Madura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	88	232	83	233	315
	Rāmnād ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	62	117	45	137	162
	Tinnevelly ...	5	...	2	...	7	1	...	1	...	2	28	2	5	3	38	115	50	126	47	165	173
	Total ...	65	2	32	...	99	1	...	1	...	2	31	2	5	3	41	967	545	1,067	456	1,512	1,523
Western Range.	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	156	356	142	368	498
	Coimbatore ...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	211	75	330	67	286	397
	The Nilgiris ...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	20	...	10	1	20	11
	South Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	122	124	82	409	206
	North Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	40	58	29	202	87
	South Kanara ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	153	125	119	108	278	227
	Total ...	4	...	3	...	7	1	...	1	1	3	3	...	1	...	4	1,045	518	997	429	1,563	1,426
	The Railway Police, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	6	39	3	106	42
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	9	28	1	87	29
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	15	67	4	193	71
	Grand Total ...	72	2	37	...	111	2	...	2	1	5	152	7	56	9	224	4,728	2,138	5,187	1,772	6,866	6,959

Statement showing the particulars of suicides and accidental deaths during the year 1917.

Ranges.	Districts.	Suicides. By drowning. Males. Adults.	Males. Children.	Females. Adults.	Females. Children.	Total.	By hanging. Males. Adults.	Males. Children.	Females. Adults.	Females. Children.	Total.	By poison. Males. Adults.	Males. Children.	Females. Adults.	Females. Children.	Total.	By lethal weapons. Males. Adults.	Males. Children.	Females. Adults.	Females. Children.	Total.	By other causes. Males. Adults.	Males. Children.	Females. Adults.	Females. Children.	Total.	Total. Males. Adults.	Males. Children.	Females. Adults.	Females. Children.	Grand Total. Males.	Grand Total. Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Madras City ...	19	..	27	...	46	5	...	1	...	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	28	...	29	...	28	29
Northern Range.	Ganjām ...	12	...	26	...	38	25	1	12	...	38	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	38	1	40	...	39	40
	Vizagapatam ...	51	...	101	...	152	6	...	4	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	106	...	58	106
	Jeypore ...	3	...	...	...	3	6	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	9	2
	Gōdāvari ...	49	2	104	2	157	3	...	6	...	9	5	...	3	...	8	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	59	2	113	2	61	115
	Kistna ...	26	...	78	...	104	3	...	3	...	6	1	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	...	1	31	...	82	...	31	82
	Guntūr ...	50	...	108	...	158	9	..	4	...	13	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	..	114	...	59	114
	Nellore ...	30	...	127	...	157	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	35	...	129	...	35	129
	Total ...	221	2	514	2	769	55	1	32	..	88	7	...	6	...	13	5	...	1	...	6	1	...	3	...	4	289	3	586	2	292	588
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	31	...	82	3	116	11	...	8	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	42	...	86	3	42	89
	Bellary ...	12	...	60	...	72	15	2	4	.	21	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	29	2	65	...	31	65
	Anantapur ...	10	..	68	...	78	9	...	1	...	10	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	21	...	69	...	21	69
	Cuddapah ...	28	...	146	2	176	9	...	3	...	12	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	38	...	149	2	38	151
	Chittoor ...	9	...	26	...	35	8	...	7	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	33	...	18	33
	North Arcot ...	10	.	26	...	36	41	...	19	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	52	...	46	...	52	46
	Chingleput ...	10	...	27	..	37	17	1	9	...	27	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1	38	...	28	33
	Total ...	110	...	435	5	550	110	3	46	...	159	1	...	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	2	...	7	227	3	486	5	230	491
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	4	...	...	...	4	41	...	43	3	87	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	48	...	44	3	48	47
	Tanjore ...	3	...	7	...	10	38	...	31	1	70	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	43	..	38	1	43	39
	Trichinopoly ...	9	...	9	..	18	32	4	33	...	69	4	...	12	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	4	54	...	49	54
	Madura ...	24	...	65	..	89	9	...	9	...	18	...	...	5	...	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	79	...	35	79
	Rāmnād ...	13	...	18	...	31	13	...	17	...	30	...	...	8	...	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	27	..	43	...	27	43
	Tinnevelly ...	6	1	21	...	28	11	...	27	...	38	6	...	8	...	14	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	56	...	25	56
	Total ...	59	1	120	...	180	144	4	160	4	312	13	...	33	...	46	6	...	...	...	6	...	..	1	...	1	222	5	314	4	227	318
Western Range.	Salem ...	21	...	99	4	124	41	...	19	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	63	...	119	4	63	123
	Coimbatore ...	35	...	97	2	134	15	2	21	1	39	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	53	2	118	3	55	121
	The Nilgiris ...	...	...	6	...	6	3	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	6	...	7	...	6	7
	South Malabar ...	1	...	11	...	12	32	...	18	1	51	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	29	1	34	30
	North Malabar ...	8	...	6	...	14	30	3	10	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	42	3	16	...	45	16
	South Kanara ...	6	2	18	...	26	22	3	7	3	35	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	31	5	27	3	36	30
	Total ...	71	2	237	6	316	143	8	76	5	232	4	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	7	4	...	3	...	7	229	10	316	11	239	327
	The Railway Police, Madras ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	7	1	23	14	1	9	1	15	10
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	1	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	14	12	...	4	...	12	4
	Total ...	1	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	11	1	37	26	1	13	1	27	14
	Grand Total ...	481	5	1,365	13	1,864	458	16	315	9	798	27	...	42	...	69	19	...	1	...	20	36	1	21	1	59	1,021	22	1,744	23	1,043	1,767

Statement showing the particulars of suicides and accidental deaths during the year **1917—concluded.**

Accidental Deaths.

Ranges.	Districts—cont.	By drowning. Males. Adults.	By drowning. Males. Children.	By drowning. Females. Adults.	By drowning. Females. Children.	By drowning. Total.	By wild beasts. Males. Adults.	By wild beasts. Males. Children.	By wild beasts. Females. Adults.	By wild beasts. Females. Children.	By wild beasts. Total.	By snakes. Males. Adults.	By snakes. Males. Children.	By snakes. Females. Adults.	By snakes. Females. Children.	By snakes. Total.
		34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	Madras City ...	14	7	12	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjām ...	116	43	71	51	281	140	28	63	18	249	10	11	17	9	47
	Vizagapatam ...	82	96	85	43	306	31	3	3	3	40	23	8	8	1	40
	Jeypore ...	32	12	22	6	72	58	7	16	4	85	14	12	17	8	51
	Gōdāvari ...	32	58	44	36	170	10	...	...	1	11	4	2	5	3	14
	Kistna ...	46	53	70	33	202	...	...	..	...	...	9	1	5	...	15
	Guntūr ...	73	61	109	69	312	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	6	1	25
	Nellore ...	69	40	149	64	322	4	...	1	...	5	15	2	4	...	21
	Total ...	450	363	550	302	1,665	243	38	83	26	390	93	36	62	22	213
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	36	29	75	28	168	2	...	...	...	2	4	4	1	...	9
	Bellary ...	29	41	62	22	154	...	..	...	...	...	4	...	5	1	10
	Anantapur ...	63	36	155	40	294	1	...	...	...	1	8	2	5	..	15
	Cuddapah ...	46	31	137	35	249	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
	Chittoor ...	57	65	166	81	369	1	...	...	...	1	5	1	5	1	12
	North Arcot ...	107	135	247	117	606	...	...	...	...	...	33	6	20	5	64
	Chingleput ...	56	80	114	85	335	2	1	...		3	23	5	8	7	43
	Total ..	394	417	956	408	2,175	7	1	...	...	8	79	18	44	14	155
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	65	95	96	77	333	...	...	..	...	...	55	15	40	6	116
	Tanjore ...	58	81	57	76	272	...	...	...	...	...	24	6	24	8	62
	Trichinopoly ...	79	94	155	81	409	...	1	...	...	1	55	16	19	8	98
	Madura ...	55	75	132	75	337	2	...	...	...	2	20	5	6	3	34
	Rāmnād ...	29	52	58	38	177	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
	Tinnevelly ...	40	42	57	43	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	326	439	555	390	1,710	2	1	...	...	3	155	42	91	25	313
Western Range.	Salem ...	93	148	223	129	593	2	...	...	...	2	14	4	8	2	28
	Coimbatore ...	105	62	195	60	422	6	1	1	...	8	14	7	8	1	30
	The Nilgiris ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Malabar ...	43	79	59	67	248	3	...	...	...	3	87	25	24	8	144
	North Malabar ..	37	20	35	25	117	3	1	...	...	4	35	8	5	2	50
	South Kanara ...	49	103	65	88	305	1	...	...	1	2	15	6	22	7	50
	Total ...	327	412	577	369	1,685	15	2	1	1	19	165	50	67	20	302
	The Railway Police, Madras	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1,511	1,638	2,650	1,472	7,271	267	42	84	27	420	492	146	264	81	988

Ranges.	Districts—cont.	By Railways. Males. Adults.	By Railways. Males. Children.	By Railways. Females. Adults.	By Railways. Females. Children.	By Railways. Total.	By other causes. Males. Adults.	By other causes. Males. Children.	By other causes. Females. Adults.	By other causes. Females. Children.	By other causes. Total.	Total. Males. Adults.	Total. Males. Children.	Total. Females. Adults.	Total. Females. Children.	Grand Total. Males.	Grand Total. Females.
		49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
	Madras City ...	...	...	..	...	...	33	12	17	13	75	47	19	29	15	66	44
Northern Range.	Ganjām ...	...	...	...	...	...	63	42	19	19	143	329	124	170	97	453	267
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	73	36	35	15	159	209	143	131	62	352	193
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	65	15	9	9	98	169	46	64	27	215	91
	Gōdāvari ...	...	...	...	...	...	48	9	8	6	71	94	69	57	46	163	103
	Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	6	4	19	62	56	81	37	118	118
	Guntūr ...	...	...	...	...	...	38	5	13	2	58	129	66	128	72	195	200
	Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	32	4	5	1	42	120	46	159	65	166	224
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	..	326	113	95	56	590	1,112	550	790	406	1,662	1,196
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	25	6	14	4	49	67	39	90	32	106	122
	Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	19	5	6	8	38	52	46	73	31	98	104
	Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	27	4	5	...	36	99	42	165	40	141	205
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	4	1	21	61	35	141	36	96	177
	Chittoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	2	2	20	74	71	173	84	145	257
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	42	6	13	5	66	182	147	280	127	329	407
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	11	4	42	96	98	133	96	194	229
	Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	151	42	55	24	272	631	478	1,055	446	1,109	1,501
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	36	10	15	6	67	156	120	151	89	276	240
	Tanjore ...	...	..	...	...	...	29	13	7	10	59	111	100	88	94	211	182
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	25	7	12	3	47	159	118	186	92	277	278
	Madura ...	...	...	...	...	...	32	8	15	5	60	109	88	153	83	197	236
	Rāmnād ...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	14	7	48	47	62	74	45	109	119
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	3	1	18	49	47	60	44	96	104
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	148	53	66	32	299	631	535	712	447	1,166	1,159
Western Range.	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	40	4	6	7	57	149	156	237	138	305	375
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	..	24	2	3	3	32	149	72	207	64	221	271
	The Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	1	11	8	...	2	1	8	3
	South Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	116	18	11	6	151	249	122	94	81	371	175
	North Malabar ..	...	...	...	...	...	45	8	2	2	57	120	37	42	29	157	71
	South Kanara ...	...	...	...	...	...	53	11	3	8	75	118	120	90	104	238	194
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	286	43	27	27	383	793	507	672	417	1,300	1,089
	The Railway Police, Madras	83	5	30	1	119	8	...	...	...	3	86	5	30	2	91	32
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	60	9	24	1	94	6	...	...	...	6	66	9	24	1	75	25
	Total ...	143	14	54	2	213	9	...	..	...	9	152	14	54	3	166	57
	Grand Total ...	143	14	54	2	213	953	263	260	152	1,628	3,366	2,103	3,312	1,734	5,469	5,046

Statement of maliciously and wilfully false cases and of cases prosecuted by the Police and found false after trial for the year 1917.

Districts.	Number of cases referred by Police as wilfully and maliciously false.		Number of such cases struck off by Magistrate.	Number in which Magistrate declined to strike off.	Number pending orders of Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 4 in which				Number of cases in column 4 in which complainants were prosecuted		Number of persons in cases in columns 11 and 12.		Cases prosecuted by the Police.	Cases prosecuted by the Police and declared false after enquiry or trial by Criminal Courts.	Percentage of cases declared false to cases prosecuted by the Police.	Districts.
	Pending orders of Magistrates from previous years.	During the year under report.				Magistrate's sanction was necessary to prosecute complainant.	Magistrate's sanction was applied for.	Magistrate refused sanction to prosecute.	Magistrate granted sanction to prosecute.	On sanction of Magistrate.	Without sanction of Magistrate.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Madras City	4	71	72	3		11	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	19,238	1	0·01	Madras City.
Ganjām	25	271	263	5	28	9	9	...	8	7	24	8	8	3,257	25	0·8	Ganjām.
Vizagapatam	11	114	114	4	7	5	2	1	1	1	6	1	...	2,447	3	0·1	Vizagapatam.
Jeypore	3	21	23	...	1	4	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	338	6	1·8	Jeypore.
Gōdāvari	27	150	145	7	25	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	5,402	1	0·02	Gōdāvari.
Kistna	50	340	260	43	87	11	3	1	2	1	15	4	7	4,412	14	0·3	Kistna.
Guntūr	30	230	204	8	48	15	4	1	2	2	13	4	6	5,344	40	0·7	Guntūr.
Nellore	24	128	127	5	20	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	3	2,554	2	0·8	Nellore.
Kurnool	5	126	112	...	19	2	2	...	2	2	12	5	6	2,649	11	0·4	Kurnool.
Bellary	18	206	171	19	34	16	1	...	...	...	4	..	2	3,622	7	0·2	Bellary.
Anantapur	25	102	93	14	20	13	7	2	5	5	7	8	3	2,443	6	0·2	Anantapur.
Cuddapah	6	125	118	4	9	25	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	2,331	27	1·2	Cuddapah.
Chittoor	6	103	85	8	16	...	...	..	...	...	27	9	13	3,924	12	0·3	Chittoor.
North Arcot	23	159	149	7	26	13	4	2	...	...	15	6	5	5,231	8	0·2	North Arcot.
Chingleput	11	165	144	11	21	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6,251	4	0·06	Chingleput.
South Arcot	49	210	229	4	26	22	16	4	9	8	25	19	13	6,493	5	0·08	South Arcot.
Tanjore	26	224	218	1	31	80	3	2	...	...	8	3	...	7,247	21	0·3	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly	56	234	257	11	22	62	4	2	...	...	12	1	5	10,203	30	0·3	Trichinopoly.
Madura	20	257	249	7	21	31	5	1	2	1	30	6	7	6,101	13	0·2	Madura.
Rāmnād	32	119	115	8	28	14	7	2	2	2	6	4	1	4,560	16	0·4	Rāmnād.
Tinnevelly	26	257	237	21	25	16	7	1	1	1	16	10	4	3,573	14	0·4	Tinnevelly.
Salem	33	218	207	16	28	14	3	1	2	2	1	...	2	3,561	21	0·6	Salem.
Coimbatore	69	267	300	7	29	50	5	2	2	2	3	2	3	6,718	7	0·1	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	1,382	...	...	The Nilgiris.
South Malabar ...	24	107	104	4	23	18	5	1	3	3	9	4	5	2,516	16	0·6	South Malabar.
North Malabar ...	22	70	85	3	4	11	7	1	4	4	10	7	3	864	10	1·2	North Malabar.
South Kanara ...	9	87	86	7	3	14	2	...	2	2	4	1	...	655	8	1·2	South Kanara.
The Railway Police, Madras.	1	24	22	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1,068	2	0·2	The Railway Police, Madras.
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	4	36	37	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	1,203	3	0·2	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.
Total ..	639	4,431	4,236	229	605	457	100	27	48	43	267	111	100	125,587	333	0·3	Total.

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (JUDICIAL)

G.O. No. 1949, 28th August 1918

Administration Report of the Police Department

Reviewing the — for the year 1917.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter—from P. L. MOORE, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 9th July 1918.
No.—C. 213/A.R.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for 1917.

Order—No. 1949, Home (Judicial), dated 28th August 1918.

Mr. Moore's full and interesting report is recorded.

2. The Government observe that the general features of the report are those which the continuance of abnormal conditions is now rendering familiar. The prevalence of high prices and the army competition must inevitably exercise a deterrent influence on recruitment for the police and it is the more gratifying to observe that the current year actually shows a slight increase over the previous year's figures. Indications may be seen in the decrease in 'resignations' and the notable drop in 'desertions' from the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, that this falling-off in recruitment is due to the exceptional circumstances of the hour and not to any conditions of service in the force. The Government trust that the increase of pay sanctioned in G.O. No. 196, Home (Judicial), dated 24th January 1918, will do much to improve recruitment of constables for the City force. While sympathising with the Inspector-General in his plea for better and more numerous quarters for his subordinates, and while agreeing with him that the provision of these would be a material incentive to recruiting, the Government are forced to reiterate with regret the decision expressed in their last year's review that such an undertaking on any extensive scale is just now impossible.

3. The Government observe with interest the excellent results of the policy of liberal rewards which has been so energetically pursued in the Coimbatore district: they concur with the Inspector-General in commending its adoption to other district officers. They are also gratified to note from several passages of the report the increased cordiality of the relationship between village officers and the police and the further growth of that trust in the force on the part of the public and that sense of mutual responsibility which are the essentials of efficient police administration.

4. The statistics of crime are far from disquieting. A depleted force cannot fairly be expected to keep pace with the uprush of petty crime consequent on a period of high prices and abnormal conditions. The enhanced figures under the heads of 'house-breaking' and 'ordinary theft' are, therefore, no more than natural. The increase in grave crime is not general but is contributed by one or two districts. What is indeed worthy of comment is the fact that, in spite of disabilities, organized crime—ever the principal object of police vigilance—has been kept so well in hand as actually to show a decrease. A single serious disturbance is reported as the result of the conjunction of Muharram-Dasara festivals.

5. Detection work for the year was on the whole satisfactory : the Government watch with interest the progress of the 'Sub-divisions' scheme. They commend to the notice of the Inspector-General of Police the remarks of the District Magistrate, Malabar, on the classing of cases as 'undetectable'.

6. The Government invite the attention of District Magistrates to the practice in Kistna district where each Sub-Magistrate sets aside one or two days in the week for the trial of police cases.

7. In respect of bad livelihood cases the Government observe that in several districts the percentage of successful cases remains low : they would again emphasise the necessity for judicious handling of such charges. No cases require more careful supervision and, wherever possible, a Superintendent should himself guide and direct their progress.

8. The Government are glad to learn of the favourable progress and efficient management of the Stuartpuram, Kavali and Pallavaram settlements. They agree that much credit is due to the Anantapur police for their efforts to enlist the sympathies of local landholders in the reformation of the criminal tribes and they commend this example to the police of other districts.

9. In conclusion, the Government are happy to congratulate the five recipients of the King's Police Medal as well as the more numerous body of officers singled out by the Inspector-General for special mention. They desire to record their special appreciation of the work done by all branches of the force in connexion with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State. In their execution of the extra duties involved by the Industrial Exhibition, the City force was again distinguished.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Police.
" the Commissioner of Police.
" the Inspector-General of Prisons.
" all District Magistrates.
" the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
" the Accountant-General.
" the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
Copy to the Revenue Department.
" " Government of India, Home Department (with C.L.)
Editors' Table.

No. 25434